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SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.
NO. 8

Official Directory

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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 278 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
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G. A. R.—McKean Post No 317, meets First and Third Thursday evening, of each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall.
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Episcopal.—J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

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St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXI.

When the Brother Man had finished his prayer, he rose, and, stooping over his son, he kissed him. Then he turned about and faced Philip and Sarah, who almost felt guilty of intrusion in looking at such a scene. But the Brother Man wore a radiant look. To Philip's surprise he was not excited. The same ineffable peace breathed from his entire person. To that peace was now added a fathomless joy.

"Yes," he said very simply, "I have found my son which was lost. God is good to me. He is good to all his children. He is the All Father. He is Love."

"Did you know your son was here?" Philip asked.

"No; I found him here. You have saved his life. That was doing as He would."

"It was very little we could do," said Philip, with a sigh. He had seen so much trouble and suffering that day that his soul was sick within him. Yet he welcomed this event in his home. It seemed like a little brightness of heaven on earth.

"I have not seen him for years. He was my youngest son. We quarreled. All that is past. He did not know that to give up all that one has was the will of God. Now he knows. When he is well, we will go away together—yes, together." He spread out his palms in his favorite gesture, with plentiful content in his face and voice.

As spring had blossomed into summer and summer ripened into autumn every one had predicted better times. But the predictions did not bring them. The suffering and sickness and helplessness of the tenement district grew every day more desperate. To Philip it seemed like the ulcer of Milton. All the surface remedies proposed and adopted by the city council and the churches and the benevolent societies had not touched the problem. The mills were going on part time. Thousands of men yet lingered in the place hoping to get work. Even if the mills had been running as usual that would not have diminished one particle of the sin and vice and drunkenness that saturated the place. And as Philip studied the matter with brain and soul, he came to a conclusion regarding the duty of the church. He did not pretend to go beyond that, but as the weeks went by and fall came on and another winter stared the people coldly in the face he knew that he must speak out what burned in him.

He had been a year in Milton. Every month of that year had impressed him with the deep and apparently hopeless chasm that yawned between the working world and the church. There was no point of contact. One was suspicious, the other was indifferent. Something was radically wrong, and something radically positive and Christian must be done to right the condition that faced the churches of Milton. That was in his soul as he went his way like one of the old prophets, imbued with the love of God as he saw it in the heart of Christ. With infinite longing he yearned to bring the church to a sense of her great power and opportunity. So matters had finally drawn to a point in the month of November. The Brother Man had come in October. The sick man recovered slowly. Philip and his wife found room for the father and son and shared with them what comforts they had. It should be said that after moving out of the parsonage into his house in the tenement district Philip had more than given the extra thousand dollars the church insisted on paying him. The demands on him were so urgent, the perfect impossibility of providing men with work and so relieving them had been such a bar to giving help in that direction, that out of sheer necessity, as it seemed to him, Philip had given fully half of the thousand dollars reserved for his own salary. His entire expenses were reduced to the smallest possible amount. Everything above that went where it was absolutely needed. He was literally sharing what he had with the people who did not have anything. It seemed to him that he could not consistently do anything less in view of what he had preached and intended to preach.

One evening in the middle of the month he was invited to a social gathering at the house of Mr. Winter. The mill owner had of late been experiencing a revolution of thought. His attitude toward Philip had grown more and more friendly.

It was a gathering of personal friends of Mr. Winter, including some of the church people. The moment that Philip stepped into the spacious hall and caught a glimpse of the furnishings of the rooms beyond, the contrast between all the comfort and brightness of this house and the last place he had visited in the tenement district smote him with a sense of pain. He drove it back and blamed himself with an inward reproach that he was growing narrow and could think of only one idea.

He could not remember just what brought up the subject, but some one during the evening, which was passed in conversation and music, mentioned the rumor going about of increased disturbance in the lower part of the town and carelessly wanted to know if the paper did not exaggerate the facts. Some one turned to Philip and asked him about it as the one best informed. He did not know how long he talked. He knew there was a great hush when he had ended. Then before any one could change the stream of thought some young woman in the music room who had not known what was going on began to sing to a new instrumental variation "Home, Sweet Home." Coming as it did after Philip's vivid description of the tenements, it seemed like a sob of despair or a note of hypocrisy. He drew back into one of the smaller rooms and began to look over some art prints on a table. As he stood there, again blaming himself for his impetuous breach of society etiquette in almost preaching on such an occasion, Mr. Winter came in and said:

"It does not seem possible that such a state of affairs exists as you describe, Mr. Strong. Are you sure you do not exaggerate?"

"Exaggerate! Mr. Winter, you have not heard my little [illegible] here tonight, I know. It was forced on me. Be—" He choked, and then, with an energy that was all the stronger for being repressed, he said, turning full toward the mill owner: "Mr. Winter, will you go with me and look at things for yourself? In the name of Christ will you see what human life is sinning and suffering not more than a mile from this home of yours?"

Mr. Winter hesitated and then said: "Yes, I'll go. When?"

"Say tomorrow night. Come down to my house early, and we will start from there."

When Mr. Winter came down the next evening, Philip asked him to come in and wait a few minutes, as he was detained in his study room by a caller. The mill owner sat down and visited with Mrs. Strong a little while. Finally she was called into the other room, and Mr. Winter was left alone. The door into the sick man's room was partly open, and he could not help hearing the conversation between the Brother Man and his son. Something that was said made him curious, and when Philip came down he asked him a question concerning his strange boarder.

"Come in and see him," said Philip.

He brought Mr. Winter into the little room and introduced him to the patient. He was able to sit up now. At mention of Mr. Winter's name he flushed and trembled. It then occurred to Philip for the first time that it was the mill owner that his assailant that night had intended to waylay and rob.

CHAPTER XXII.

As they were going out of the house the patient called Philip back. He went in again, and the man said, "Mr. Strong, I wish you would tell Mr. Winter all about it."

"Would you feel easier?" Philip asked gently.

"Yes."

"All right, I'll tell him. Don't worry, Brother Man, take good care of him. I shall not be back until late." He kissed his wife and joined Mr. Winter, and together they made the round of the district.

As they were going through the court near by the place where Philip had been attacked he told the mill owner the story. It affected him greatly, but as they went on through the tenements the sights that met him there wiped out the recollection of everything else.

"How many people are there in our church that know anything about this plague spot from personal knowledge, Mr. Winter?" Philip asked after they had been out about two hours.

"I don't know. Very few, I presume."

"And yet they ought to know about it. How else shall all this sin and misery be done away?"

"I suppose the law could do something," replied Mr. Winter feebly.

"The law!" Philip said the two words and then stopped. They stumbled over a heap of refuse thrown out into the doorway of a miserable structure. "Oh, what this place needs is not law and ordinances and statutes so much as live, loving Christian men and women who will give themselves and a large part of their means to cleanse the souls and bodies and houses of this wretched district. We have reached a crisis in Milton when Christians must give themselves to humanity. Mr. Winter, I am going to tell Calvary church so next Sunday."

Mr. Winter was silent. They had come out of the district and were walking along together toward the upper part of the city. The houses kept growing larger and better. Finally they came up to the avenue where the churches were situated, a broad, clean, well paved street, with magnificent elms and elegant houses on either side, and the seven large, beautiful church buildings, with their spires pointing upward, almost all of them visible from where the two men stood.

A door in one of the houses near opened. A group of people passed in. The glimpse caught by the two men was a glimpse of bright, flower decorated rooms, beautiful dresses, glittering jewels and a table heaped with luxuries of food. It was the paradise of society, the display of its ease, its soft enjoyment of pretty things, its careless indifference to humanity's pain in the lower town. The group of newcomers went in, a strain of music and the echo of a dancing laugh floated out into the street, and then the door closed.

"Christians must give themselves to humanity."

"Mr. Strong, if you preach to the people to leave such pleasures as that we have just glanced at to view or suffer such things as are found in the tenements, you must expect opposition. I doubt if they will understand your meaning. I know they will not do any such thing. It is asking too much."

"And yet the Lord Jesus Christ, [illegible] for our sakes be[illegible] ... Mr. Winter, what [illegible] Christians [illegible] that will give up the [illegible] of life to know the [illegible] Christ [illegible]"

"Do you mean that literally, Mr. Strong?" asked the mill man, after a little.

"Yes, literally, [illegible]. I believe [illegible] not begin [illegible] until many of the professing Christians of this town and in Calvary church are willing to [illegible] spend in luxuries for the good of the weak and poor and sinful."

"Do you think Christ would preach that if he were in Milton?"

"I do. It has been burned into me that he would. I believe he would say to the members of Calvary church, 'If any man love houses and money and society and power and position more than me he cannot be my disciple. If any man renounceth not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple.' And then he would test the entire church by its willingness to renounce all these physical things. And if he found the members willing, if he found that they loved him more than the money or the power, he might not demand a literal giving up. But he would say to them, 'Take my money and my power, for it is all mine, and use them for the building up of my kingdom.' He would not then perhaps command them to leave literally their beautiful surroundings. But, then, in some cases I believe he would. Oh, yes! Sacrifice, sacrifice. What does the church in America in this age of the world know about it? How much do churches as churches give of themselves nowadays to the Master? That is what we need, self, the souls of men and women, the living sacrifices for these lost children down yonder! O God, to think of what Christ gave up! And then to think of how little his church is doing to obey his last command to go and disciple the nations!"

Philip went back through the avenue in which the churches stood. When he reached Calvary church, he went up on the steps, and, obeying an instant impulse, he kneeled down on the upper step and prayed. Great sobs shook him. They were sobs without tears, sobs that were articulate here and there with groans of anguish and desire. He prayed for his loved church, for the wretched beings in the hell of torment, without God and without hope in the world, for the spirit of Christ to come again into the heart of the church and teach it the meaning and extent of sacrifice.

When the eventful Sunday came he faced the usual immense concourse. He did not come out of the little room until the last moment. When he finally appeared, his face bore marks of tears. At last they had flowed as a relief to his burden, and he gave the people his message with a courage and a peace and a love born of direct communion with the Spirit of Truth.

As he went on people began to listen in amazement. He had begun by giving them a statement of facts concerning the sinful, needy, desperate condition of life in the place. He then rapidly sketched the contrast between the surroundings of the Christian and non-Christian people, between the workingmen and the church members.

"Disciples of Jesus," he exclaimed, "the time has come when our Master demands of us some token of our discipleship greater than the giving of a little money or the giving of a little work and time to the solution of the great problem of modern society and of our own city. The time has come when we must give ourselves. The time has come when we must renounce, if it is best, if Christ asks it, the things we have so long counted dear, the money, the luxury, the houses, and go down into the tenement district to live there and work there with the people. I do not wish to be misunderstood here. I do not believe our modern civilization is an absurdity. I do not believe Christ if he were here today would demand of us foolish things. But this I do believe he would require ourselves. We must give ourselves in some way that will mean real, genuine, downright and decided self sacrifice. If Christ were here he would say to some of you, as he said to the young man, 'Sell all you have and give to the poor, and come, follow me.' And if you were unwilling to do it he would say you could not be his disciples. The test of discipleship is the same now as then, the price is no less on account of the lapse of 2,000 years. Eternal life is something which has only one price, and that is the same always. Members of Calvary church, I solemnly believe the time has come when it is our duty to go into the tenement district and redeem it by the power of personal sacrifice and personal presence. Nothing less will answer. To accomplish this great task, to bring back to God this great part of his kingdom, I believe we ought to spend our time, our money, ourselves. It is a sin for us to live at our pleasant ease, in enjoyment of all good things, while men and women and children by the thousand are dying, body and soul, before our very eyes in need of the blessings of Christian civilization in our power to share with them. We cannot say it is not our business. We cannot excuse ourselves on the plea of our own business. This is our first business, to love God and man with all our might.

"This problem before us calls for all our Christian discipleship. Every heart in this church should cry out this day, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' And each soul must follow the commands that he honestly hears. Out of the depths of the black abyss of human want and sin and despair and anguish and rebellion in this place and over the world rings in my ear a cry for help that by the grace of God I truly believe cannot be answered by the church of Christ on earth until the members of that church are willing in great numbers to give all their money, and all their time, and all their homes, and all their luxuries, and all their accomplishments, and all their artistic tastes, and all themselves to satisfy the needs of the generation as it looks for the heart of the bleeding Christ in the members of the church of Christ. Yes, truly, except a man is willing to renounce all that he hath, he cannot be his disciple. Does Christ ask any member of Calvary church to renounce all and go down into the tenement district to live Christ there? Yes, all.

"My beloved, if Christ speaks so to you today listen and obey. Sacrifice! Self! That is what he wants. And if he asks for all, when all is needed, what then? Can we sing that hymn with any Christian honesty of heart unless we mean it literally?

'Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all!'"

It would partly describe the effect of this sermon on Calvary church to say, what was a fact, that when Philip ended and then kneeled down by the side of the desk to pray the silence was painful, and the intense feeling provoked by his remarkable statements was felt in the appearance of the audience as it remained seated after the benediction. But the final result was yet to show itself, that result was not visible in the Sunday audience.

The next day Philip was unexpectedly summoned out of Milton to the parish of his old college chum. His old friend was thought to be dying. He had sent for Philip. Philip, whose affection for him was second only to that which he gave his wife, went at once. He [illegible]. He remained [illegible] two weeks as life swung back and forth between this world and the next. Philip stayed on and so was gone one Sunday from his pulpit in Milton. Then the week following, as Alfred gradually came back from the shore of that other world, Philip, assured that he would live, returned home.

During that ten days' absence serious events had taken place in Calvary church. Philip reached home on Wednesday. He at once went to the house and greeted his wife and the Brother Man and William, who was now sitting up in the large room.

He had not been home more than an hour when the greatest dizziness came over him. He sat up so much with his chum that he was entirely worn out. He went up stairs to lie down on his couch in his small study. He instantly fell asleep and dreamed that he was standing on the platform of Calvary church preaching. It was the first Sunday of a month. He thought he said something the people did not like. Suddenly a man in the audience raised a revolver and fired at him. At once from over the house people aimed revolvers at him and began to fire. The noise was terrible, and in the midst of it he awoke to feel to his amazement that his wife was kneeling at the side of his couch, sobbing with a heartache that was terrible to him. He was instantly wide awake and her dear head clasped in his arms. And when he prayed her to tell him the matter she sobbed out the news to him which her faithful, loving heart had concealed from him while he was at the bedside of his friend. And even when the news of what the church had done in his absence had come to him fully through her broken recital of it he did not realize it until she placed in his hands the letter which the church had voted to be written, asking him to resign his pastorate of Calvary church. Even then he fingered the envelope in an absent way, and for an instant his eyes left the bowed form of his wife and looked out beyond the sheds over to the tenements. Then he opened the letter and read it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Philip read the letter through without lifting his eyes from the paper or making any comment. It was as follows:

> Rev. Philip Strong, Calvary Church, Milton:
>
> As clerk of the church I am instructed to inform you of the action of the church at a regularly called meeting last Monday night. At that meeting it was voted by a majority present that you be asked to resign the pastorate of Calvary church for the following reasons:
>
> First.—There is a very widespread discontent on the part of the church membership on account of the use of the church for Sunday evening discussions of social, political and economic questions and the introduction into the pulpit of persons whose character and standing are known to be hostile to the church and its teachings.
>
> Second.—The business men of the church, almost without exception, are agreed and so expressed themselves at the meeting that the sermon of Sunday before last was exceedingly dangerous in its tone and liable to lead to the gravest results in acts of lawlessness and anarchy on the part of people who are already inflamed to deeds of violence against property and wealth. Such preaching, in the opinion of the majority of pew owners and supporters of Calvary church, cannot be allowed or the church will inevitably lose its standing in society.
>
> Third.—It is the fixed determination of a majority of the oldest and most influential members of Calvary church to withdraw from the organization all support under the present condition of affairs. The trustees announced that the pledges for church support had already fallen off very largely, and last Sunday less than half the regular amount was received. This was ascribed to the sermon of the first of the month.
>
> Fourth.—The vacation of the parsonage and the removal of the minister into the region of the tenement district have created an intense feeling on the part of a large number of families who have for years been firm supporters and friends of the church. They feel that the action was altogether uncalled for, and they think it has been the means of disrupting the church and throwing matters into confusion, besides placing the church in an unfavorable light with the other churches and the community at large.
>
> Fifth.—It was the opinion of a majority of the members present that, while much of the spirit exhibited by yourself was highly commendable, yet in view of all the facts it would be expedient for the pastoral relation to be severed. The continuance of that relation seemed to promise only added disturbance and increased antagonism in the church. It was the well nigh unanimous verdict that your plans and methods might succeed to your better satisfaction with a constituency made up of nonchurch people and that possibly your own inclinations would lead you to take the step which the church has thought wisest and best for all concerned.
>
> It is my painful duty as the clerk of Calvary church to write thus plainly the action of the church and the specific reasons for that action. A council will be called to review our proceedings and advise with reference to the same. In behalf of the church,
>
> ——, Clerk.

Philip finished the letter and lifted his eyes again. And again he looked out through the window across the sheds to the roofs of the tenements. From where he sat he could also see, across the city, up on the rising ground, the spire of Calvary church. It rose distinct and cold against the gray December sky. The air was clear and frosty, the ground was covered with snow, and the roofs of the tenements showed black and white patches where the thinner snow had melted. He was silent so long that his wife became frightened.

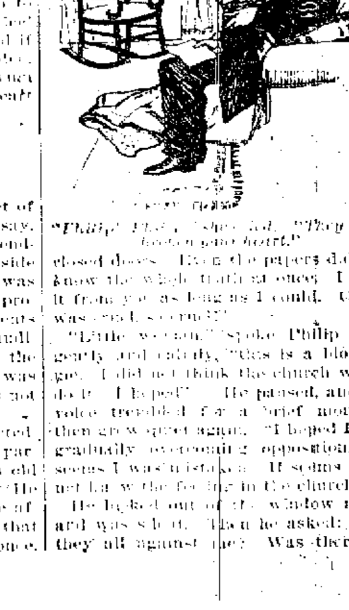
"Philip! Philip!" she cried as she threw her arms about his neck and drew his head down nearer. "They have broken your heart! They have killed you! There is no love in the world any more!"

"No, no!" he cried suddenly. "You must not say that. You make me doubt. There is the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge. But, oh, for the church, the church which he loved and for which he gave himself!"

"But it is not the church of Christ that has done this thing."

"Nevertheless it is the church in the world," he replied. "Tell me, Sarah, how this was kept so secret from me."

"You forget. You were so entirely absorbed in the care of Alfred, and then the church meeting was held with closed doors. Even the papers did not know the whole truth at once. I kept it from you as long as I could. Oh, it was cruel, so cruel!"



"Philip! Philip!" she cried. "They have broken your heart!"

"Little woman," spoke Philip very gently and calmly, "this is a blow to me. I did not think the church would do it. I hoped—" He paused, and his voice trembled for a brief moment, then grew quiet again. "I hoped I was gradually overcoming opposition. It seems I was mistaken. It seems I did not know the feeling in the church."

He looked out of the window again and was silent. Then he asked: "Are they all against me? Was there no one to stand up for me?" The question came with a faint smile that was far more heartbreaking to his wife than a flood of tears. She burst into a sob.

"Yes, you have friends. Mr. Winter fought for you and others."

"Mr. Winter, my old enemy! That was good. And there were others?"

"Yes, quite a number. But nearly all the influential members were against you, Philip, you have been blind to all this."

"Do you think so?" he asked simply. "Maybe that is so. I have not thought of people so much as of the work which needed to be done. I have tried to do as my Master would have me. But I have lacked wisdom or tact or something."

"No, it is not that. Do you want to know what I think?" His wife fondly stroked the hair back from his forehead as she sat on the couch by him.

"Yes, little woman, tell me." To his eyes his wife never seemed so beautiful or dear as now. He knew that they were one in this their hour of trouble.

"Well, I have learned to believe since you came to Milton that if Jesus Christ were to live on the earth in this century and become the pastor of almost any large and wealthy and influential church and preach as he would have to the church would treat him just as Calvary church has treated you. The world would crucify Jesus Christ again even after 2,000 years of historical Christianity."

Philip did not speak. He looked out again toward the tenements. The winter day was drawing to its close. The church spire still stood out sharp cut against the sky. Finally he turned to his wife, and almost with a groan he uttered the words: "Sarah, I do not like to believe it. The world is full of the love of Christ. It is not the same world as Calvary saw."

"No. But by what test are nominal Christians and church members tried today? Is not the church in America and England a church in which the scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, are just as certainly found as they were in the old Jewish church? And would not that element crucify Christ again if he spoke as plainly now as then?"

Again Philip looked out of the window. His whole nature was shaken to its foundation.

"I have made mistakes. I have been lacking in tact. I have needlessly offended the people," he said to his wife, yielding almost for the first time to a great fear and distrust of himself, for the letter asking his resignation had shaken him as once he thought impossible. "I have tried to preach and act as Christ would, but I have failed to interpret him aright. Is it not so, Sarah?"

His wife was reluctant to speak. But her true heart made answer: "No, Philip, you have interpreted him too faithfully. You may have made mistakes. All ministers do, but I honestly believe you have preached as Christ would preach against the great selfishness and hypocrisy of this century. The same thing would have happened to him."

They talked a little longer, and then Philip said:

"Let us go down and see the Brother Man. Somehow I feel like talking to him."

So they went down stairs and into the room where the invalid was sitting with the old man. William was able to walk about now and had been saying that he wanted to hear Philip preach as soon as he could get to church.

"Well, Brother Man," said Philip, with something like his old heartiness of manner, "have you heard the news? Othello's occupation's gone."

The Brother Man seemed to know all about it. Whether he had heard of it through some of the church people or not Mr. Strong did not know. He looked at Mr. Strong calmly. There was a loving sympathy in his voice, but no trace of compassion or wonder. Evidently he had not been talking of the subject to any one.

"I knew it would happen," he said. "You have offended the rulers."

"What would you do, Brother Man, in my place? Would you resign?" Philip thought back to the time when the Brother Man had asked him why he did not resign.

"Don't they ask you to?"

"Yes."

"Do you think it is the wish of the whole church?"

"No, there are some who want me to stay."

"How do you feel about it?" The Brother Man put the question almost timidly. Philip replied without hesitation:

"There is only one thing for me to do. It would be impossible for me to remain after what has been done."

The Brother Man nodded his head as if in approval. He did not seem disturbed in the least. His demeanor was the most perfect expression of peace that Philip ever saw.

"We shall have to leave this house, Brother Man," said Sarah, feeling with Philip that he did not grasp the meaning of the event.

"Yes, in the Father's house there are many mansions," replied the Brother Man. Then as Mr. and Mrs. Strong sat there in the gathering gloom the old man said suddenly, "Let us pray together about it."

He kneeled down and offered the most remarkable prayer that they had ever heard. It seemed to them that, however the old man's mind might be affected, the part of him that touched God in the communion of audible prayer was absolutely free from any weakness or disease. It was a prayer that laid its healing balm on the soul of Philip and soothed his trouble into peace. When the old man finished, Philip felt almost cheerful again. He went out and helped his wife a few minutes in some work about the kitchen. And after supper he was just getting ready to go out to inquire after a sick family near by when [illegible] knock at the door.

It was a messenger boy with a telegram. Philip opened it almost mechanically and, carrying it to the lamp, read:

Alfred died at 4 p. m. Can you come?

For a second he did not realize the news. Then as it rushed in he staggered and would have fallen if the table had not been so close. A faintness and a pain seized him, and for a minute he thought he was [illegible]. Then he pulled himself together and called his wife, who was in the kitchen. She came in at once, noticing the peculiar tone of his voice.

"Alfred is dead!" He was saying the words quietly as he held out the telegram.

"Dead! And you left him getting better! How dreadful!"

"Do you think so? He is at rest. I must go up there at once. They expect me." He still spoke quietly, stilling the tumult of his heart's anguish for his wife's sake. This man, his old college chum, was very dear to him. The news was terrible to him.

Nevertheless he made his preparations to go back to his friend's [illegible]. It is what either would have done in the event of the other's death. And so he was gone from Milton until after the funeral and did not return until Saturday. In those three days of absence Milton was stirred by events that grew out of the action of the church.

CHAPTER XXIV.

In the first place the minority in the church held a meeting and voted to ask Philip to remain, pledging him their hearty support in all his plans and methods. The evening paper, in its report of this meeting, made the most of the personal remarks that were made and served up the whole affair in sensational items that were eagerly read by every one in Milton.

But the most important gathering of Philip's friends was that of the mill men. They met in the hall where he had so often spoken, and, being crowded out of that by the great numbers, they finally secured the use of the courthouse. This was crowded with an excited assembly, and in the course of very many short speeches, in which the action of the church was severely condemned, a resolution was offered and adopted asking Mr. Strong to remain in Milton and organize an association or something of a similar order for the purpose of sociological study and agitation, pledging whatever financial support could be obtained from the working people. This also was caught up and magnified in the paper, and the town was still roused to excitement by all these reports when Philip returned home late Saturday afternoon, almost reeling with exhaustion and his heart torn with the separation from his old chum.

However, he tried to conceal his weariness from Sarah and partly succeeded. After supper he went up to his study to prepare for the Sunday. He had fully made up his mind what he would do, and he wanted to do it in a manner that would cast no reproach on his ministry, which he respected with sensitive reverence.

He shut the door and began his preparation by walking up and down, as his custom was, thinking out the details of the service, his sermon, the exact wording of certain phrases he wished to make.

He had been walking thus back and forth half a dozen times when he felt the same acute pain in his side that had seized him when he fainted in church at the evening service. It passed away, and he resumed his work, thinking it was only a passing disorder. But before he could turn again in his walk he felt a dizziness that whirled everything in the room about him. He clutched at a chair and was conscious of having missed it, and then he felt forward in such a way that he lay partly on the couch and on the floor and was unconscious.

How long he had been in this condition he did not know when he came to himself. He was thankful, when he did recover sufficiently to crawl to his feet and sit down on the couch, that Sarah had not seen him. He managed to get over to his desk and began to write something as he heard her coming up stairs. He did not intend to deceive her. His thought was that he would not unnecessarily alarm her. He was very tired. It did not need much urging to persuade him to get to bed.

He awoke Sunday morning feeling strangely calm and refreshed. The morning prayer with the Brother Man came like a benediction to them all. Sarah, who had feared for him owing to the severe strain he had been enduring, felt relieved as she saw how he appeared. They all prepared to go to church, the Brother Man and William going out for the first time since the attack.

We have mentioned Philip's custom of coming into his pulpit from the little room at the side door of the platform. This morning he went in at the side door of the church after parting with Sarah and the others. He let Brother Man and William go on ahead a little, and then, drawing his wife to him, he stooped and kissed her. He turned at the top of the short flight of steps leading up to the side entrance and saw her still standing in the same place. Then she went around from the little court to the front of the church and went in with the great crowd already beginning to stream toward Calvary church.

No one ever saw so many people in Calvary church before. Men sat on the platform and even in the deep window seats. The spaces under the large galleries by the walls were filled mostly with men standing there. The house was crowded long before the hour of service. There were many beating, excited hearts in that audience. More than one member felt a shame at the action which had been taken and might have wished it recalled. With the great number of workingmen and young people in the church there was only one feeling; it was a feeling of love for Philip and of sorrow for what had been done. The fact that he had been away from the city, that he had not talked over the matter with any one owing to his absence, the uncertainty as to how he would receive the whole thing, what he would say on this first Sunday after the letter had been written—this attracted a certain number of persons who never go inside a church except for some extraordinary occasion or in hopes of a sensation. So the audience that memorable day had some cruel people present, people who narrowly watch the faces of mourners at funerals to see what ravages grief has made on the countenance.

The organist played his prelude through and was about to stop when he saw from the glass that hung over the keys that Mr. Strong had not yet appeared. He began again at a certain measure, repeating it, and played very slowly. By this time the church was entirely filled. There was an air of expectant waiting as the organ again ceased, and still Philip did not come out. A great fear came over Mrs. Strong. She had half risen from her seat near the platform to go up and open the study door when it opened, and Philip came out.

Whatever his struggle had been in that little room the closest observer could not detect any trace of tears or sorrow or shame or humiliation. He was pale, but that was common, otherwise his face wore a firm, noble, peaceful look. As he gazed over the congregation it fell under the fascination of his glances. The first words that he spoke in the service were strong and clear.

He began to speak very quietly and simply, as his fashion was, of the fact that he had been asked to resign his pastorate of Calvary church. He made the statement clearly, with no halting or hesitation or sentiment of tone or

Continued on last page.

Piles of People
testify to the merits of Banner Salve in curing piles. It is guaranteed. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900.

Announcements.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley announces that pursuant to the call of friends in the various counties in the 27th district, he will be a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the primaries to be held on April 7.

Franklin, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

STATE SENATOR.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for State Senator subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.

MYRON MATSON,
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 9, 1900.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

THOS. F. RICHMOND.
Smethport, Pa., Feb. 6, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the State Assembly subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.

H. H. HOUGHTON,
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 9, 1900.

NATIONAL DELEGATE.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.

JAMES A. MCKEAN.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

STATE DELEGATE.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my candidacy for delegate to the State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican party of McKean county at the primaries.

DAVID HOWELLS,
Kane, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.

CHAS. A. DUKE.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.

J. M. MCELROY,
Bradford, Jan. 29, 1900.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce me as a candidate for Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

WALTER OSTRANDER.
Port Allegany, Feb. 12, 1900.

THE Quay case is expected to come before the senate to-day.

THE Philadelphia newspapers are making a united effort for better water in that city.

FROM present indications there will be no contest between the alleged factions of the Republican party at the primaries, April 7.

THE Horton law in New York state, which allowed boxing contests, is about to be repealed on account of its being abused by pugilists.

DURING the past week the British have been getting the best of the fight with the Boers, but in the reports this morning the Boers claim to have won an equal share of the victory in the recent battles with the English.

IF any Democrat in the House really wishes to know whether there is a secret alliance between Great Britain and the United States, he has only to read that portion of the constitution relating to the making of treaties.—Buffalo Express.

POTTER county voted on Tuesday for the repeal of the prohibition law. The honest liquor men carried the county by about 1200 against pig's ears, etc. In Coudersport the repeal was defeated by 23 votes, and as there is a special act for that borough the county seat will remain dry.

IN an interview last Friday with Hon. T. A. Morrison, in reference to the articles going the rounds of our exchanges in this congressional district that he is a candidate for member of congress, Mr. Morrison contradicted these statements in the following forcible terms: "I never have had, have not now, and do not expect to have any desire to be a candidate for congress."

THE Democratic press of the United States is making a vigorous effort to stem the tide of public sentiment in favor of President McKinley for renomination by trying to work up a scandal in the Macrum affair. Of course this is the only hope of bringing about a Democratic victory this fall, but the President is too thoroughly in accord with the people to lose popularity or prestage through such shallow schemes.

AMONG the lessons which the emancipated Cubans have to learn is that which inculcates respect for the American flag. Some of them of late in theatres and other public places have been moved to salute it with hisses while they cheered the flag of Spain, under which they were oppressed so grieviously. It is a display of sibilation which cannot be tolerated for a moment, as every Cuban with the intelligence of a Barbary ape ought to know. General Wood will undoubtedly cork up offenders of this kind promptly, but apparently the proper place for them would be a lunatic asylum.—New York Tribune.

Odd Philippine Marriages.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The marriage customs of the Negritos are peculiar. The young man who seeks a bride first obtains the favor of her parent and then pursues her, catching her in his arms, says the Manila Freedom. She breaks loose and does not yield until he has caught her several times. Finally he leads her in triumph to her home. Here the father drags the youth up a ladder to the floor of their hut. The mother drags up the maiden. They are, then made to kneel, and the father pours over them a cocoanut shell full of water. He then bumps their heads together, and the ceremony is completed. The spend their honeymoon in the depths of the mountains and for five days and nights are lost sight of, after which they come back to every day life.

There is another marriage custom which is worth describing. Instead of the youth and maiden being dragged up the hut ladder, they are made to climb two sapling that grow near each other. Then an elder of the group grasps the saplings and draws them together, until the heads of the young couple touch, with a kiss or a bump, according to the force used. This makes them man and wife.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1900.

President McKinley's willingness to subordinate his personal opinion when it doesn't agree with that of the combined leaders of the party in Congress, is one of the reasons why he is more popular with Congress than any other president has ever been. A case in point is the Porto Rican tariff bill, which Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, called up in the House to-day and which will be kept before the House until it is passed. President McKinley's opinion as stated in his annual message, was that Porto Rico should have free trade with us, but when the party leaders in Congress concluded that it was best to put a small duty—one fourth of what foreign countries pay—on Porto Rican products, he at once stated that he would not attempt to place his personal opinion above that of Congress, but would sign any bill passed by Congress. The principal object of the duty is to raise money to be spent for the betterment of Porto Rico.

It is absurd to say that the failure of the Republican caucus put the Quay case on the legislative program of the Senate, was either a defeat or a victory for Mr. Quay, as some persons have said since the caucus was held. The reason why the case was not included in the program was simply because a question involving the right of a Senator to his seat is one of the highest privilege and can be called up at any time; it needed no place on the program.

The personnel of the conference committee, which is now considering the House financial bill, passed before Christmas, and the Senate substitute therefor passed last week, made it certain that the differences between the two measures will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the sentiment of the Republican party, and in accordance with the policy of President McKinley. The Republican members of the committee are Senators Aldrich and Allison and Representatives Jones, of Arkansas, and Representative Cox of Tennessee.

Secretary Hay has begun an investigation to ascertain whether the charge of Charles E. Macrum, who practically deserted his post as U. S. Consul at Pretoria, because this government did not take sides with the Boers, that his official mail was opened by the British Military Censor at Durban, was true. The first that Secretary Hay, or anybody in Washington heard of this serious charge was when Mr. Macrum published a statement, over his signature, giving his reasons for running away from his post. If the charge be true, an apology will of course, be demanded from the British government.

The bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii is now the "unfinished" business of the Senate, and will remain such until passed. A similar bill has been favorably reported to the House.

At the fourth annual banquet of the West Virginia Republican Association, Representative Pearre, of Maryland, who spoke to the toast, "President McKinley—one good term deserves another," aroused great enthusiasm by naming Senator Elkins as a suitable man for the second place on the ticket; also when he said that Wm. McKinley was the great constructive party leader of the great constructive party of the country

The joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment, disqualifying polygamists for election as Senators or Representatives, and prohibiting polygamy and polygamist associations between the sexes, has been favorably reported to the House by the committee on election of president and vice presidents. The report says the proposed amendment to the constitution is designed to remove all doubtful construction of the law; that, while the House decision in the Roberts case established a precedent, it is not one of absolutely binding force, and a constitutional enactment is desired.

Secretary Root, in response to a Senate resolution, sent a statement of the receipts and expenditures in Cuba, for the year ending December 31, 1899 It shows total receipts to have been $16,346,015, and total expenditures $14,085,805, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer exceeding $2,000,000.

True to the traditions of their party—destruction, but not construction—the Democratic Senators in caucus had nothing more substantial to offer each other or the country, than a continuation of opposition to the Republican policy toward the new possessions of the U. S. In other words, they object to the Republican policy, but have nothing better to propose.

Senator Aldrich stated the intentions of the Republican leaders in both branches of Congress, when he said: "We shall endeavor to finish our work so we can get away about the 1st of June. We ought certainly to be able to adjourn before the Republican National Convention meets on the 19th of that month."

For William McKinley.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.)

One feature of the Lincoln dinner in Brooklyn was instructive. That was the unaffected and unmistakable enthusiasm which the name of President McKinley aroused every time it was mentioned, and the vigorous demonstration in approval of his policy in relation to expansion. Of late, here and there I have heard much and read much of Republican hostility to Mr. McKinley's Philippine policy—echoes of William Jennings Bryan declarations that large numbers of Republicans will not vote for him at the coming Presidential election because of his "imperialistic policy."

It is true that such a sentiment exists in some of the eastern states, the strength or weakness of which I shall not attempt to estimate. One tangible fact is within reach, however, and that is this—no careful observer could have been present at the Union League dinner last night without being convinced by what was to be seen and heard that Republicanism in Brooklyn will solidly and enthusiastically support President McKinley at every step he may take in strengthening the hold of this country upon the Philippines

For at this gathering of representative Republicans there were leaders in local politics, men of the Woodruff and anti-Woodruff factions or wings, call them what may please you, business men who are Republicans because of devotion to principle, an occasional Republican who may be one for revenue alone, divines who do not preach politics, other Republicans who pay little or no attention to local political contests—as a whole a body of reputable, sturdy, good citizens. Yet to a man all these men applauded with voice or hands every remark made by the speakers in endorsement of the President's expansion policy.

Surely if Republicanism has been split "wide open" by President McKinley's Philippine policy, as has been stated again and again by Mr. Bryan, in varying terms, some evidences of such a division would have been presented at the Union League Club dinner. For here was a gathering of men with but two or three exceptions, free from the restraints of political organizations, men of means, self sustaining citizens of independence and courage—as free to act independently as Mr Atkinson, of Boston, or Carl Schurz, or any other Republican anti expansionist. Yet not a discordant or dissenting voice was heard as the Postmaster General and other speakers sounded their praises of Mr. McKinley's policy. Their hearers applauded until they were red in the face, did not evince their approval in a perfunctory or autymatic way, but with vigor and intense sincerity.

My Democratic friends will be disappointed in the end if they count upon Republican hostility to President McKinley in this county, upon hostility worth mentioning.

Macrum—The Man Who Ran.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A resolution introduced by a Kentucky Representative made its appearance in the House Friday. It asked for information whether Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, had informed the State Department that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor at Durban, and, if so what steps have been taken to obtain an explanation and apology. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, where it is quite likely to linger for a while. However, the event serves to call attention to the fact that Mr. Macrum considers himself not only a much abused person, but an issue in matters politic.

He isn't an issue, and he will be known as the Man Who Fled from his Official Duties.

When a man takes an appointment from his government in a foreign city he goes there, if he is a Man, determined to represent his government in all things. Mr. Macrum went to Pretoria. Great Britain and the Transvaal disagreed, and they went to war. It was absolutely none of his business officially what these countries did. As an individual he might have his own private opinions as to which nation was right and which was wrong, but officially he had no right to any opinion at all. He was the representative of a neutral nation, and it was his business to obey to the letter the orders received from his home goveroment.

Mr. Macrum has come home and has issued a strange document in which he says that the situation in Pretoria was such that as an official he could not remain there while his government at home was "apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa." In other words, he thought he knew more about the relations between the United States, the Transvaal and Great Britain than the State Department at Washington knew! Again, as a man and a citizen, he says that he could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing his own self respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while his own government continued to leave him "in the position of a British Consul and not an American Consul."

In his first proposition Mr. Macrum simply shows that he is suffering from the disease known as the swelled head. In the second proposition he plainly admits that his sympathies were entirely with the Boers, and that therefore he was incapable of representing a nation whose interest was wholly neutral.

It is a very common thing for a Consul or a Minister of one nation to represent another nation when that other nation is at war. When the United States and Spain were fighting the Spanish Minister at Washington of course withdrew, but the interests of Spain were lodged in the hands of the French Ambassador. The French Ambassador was received at the White House courteously, and he was listened to at all times and was fully recognized, as he should have been, as representing the interests of Spain. It was purely a diplomatic mission with which he was entrusted, and all diplomats and all men of intelligence who know anything about the relations between nations fully understood the Ambassador's situation, and it was respected. It was proper. Our own Consuls withdrew from the island of Cuba. At Santiago, where we met the Spanish troops face to face, the British consul represented the United States as a matter of courtesy.

When the British agents withdrew from Pretoria England requested the United States through its Consul to look after the interests of English citizens. Mr. Macrum, as the United States Consul, was instructed to do so. Had Mr. Macrum been a man in whom any government could place dependence he would have accepted this task willingly, but Mr. Macrum apparently did do such thing. He had his own private views and his sympathies were entirely with the Boers, therefore he declares, over his own signature, that he sacrificed his own self respect when he acted as British Consul. No matter what his private feelings might have been, the teachings of humanity alone should have made him willing and even anxious to look after Englishmen who had been left behind in the capital of the Transvaal, and who, not being beligerents, or who, as prisoners of war, were in need of protection

We call Mr. Macrum's attention to the fact that the British Consul at Havana, Mr. Lucien Jerome, during our war with Spain, looked after our interests, and he did this work even when danger threatened him personally. Spanish merchants boycotted him. They refused to sell him food. His wife died during his trials and he was even stoned in the streets. That man was a hero. He was a Man. He did the work that his government had asked him to do uncomplainingly. Had he not done so he would have been a coward, and would have been classed with the reptiles that crawl upon the ground. We recall this incident for the special benefit of Mr. Macrum.

It was a very important mission of like but far less dangerous character that was given to Mr. Macrum, and he absolutely failed to appreciate it. He cabled on Nov. 6 to the State Department asking for leave of absence. He wanted to come home, apparently to instruct the United States government as to its duties. He said that his Vice Consul had run away and had joined the Boers, and now he wanted to run away and leave the Consulate in the hands of "a Mr. Atterbury." The reply that he received was prompt, and it informed him that his "presence at Pretoria was important to public interests." That reply should have been enough for him, but it wasn't. On the 8th he renewed his request. On the 11th he sent another telegram and on the 14th he sent still another. On the 13th he telegraphed again and received an immediate response. That response was a reiteration of the previous reply, that his presence at Pretoria was important to public interests. His telegram of the 14th did not get through until December 2. By this time the State Department apparently had become very much wearied with the continual demands of this chicken-hearted Consul to be allowed to return home and hand over his duties to "a Mr Atterbury," and so on December 4 he received the following dispatch from Secretary Hay:

"You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Department will send man from here."

And immediately Macrum ran away. Of course there was only one thing to do with such a man, and that was to retire him from the service. The son of Secretary Hay was named for the place, and is now in Pretoria. At last the United States is represented by a Man, and Macrum is at home wondering why he isn't received with open arms at Washington.

We'll tell him why. This American nation has no use for chicken hearted servants. When he ran away from his duty he ran away from his manhood. When he refused to act the part of a humanitarian, he made himself obnoxious to men of spirit. Those who join the Red Cross Society and who go to the front don't ask whether a suffering man is an Englishman or a Boer, or, for that matter, whether he is an American soldier or a Filipino. They do their duty. Mr. Macrum fled from his duty, and is deserving of your contempt.

There is [illegible] point that he makes in [illegible] that the mail from the United States was held up at Cape Town, and [illegible] was read by the British censor at Durban before it was forwarded to him. If this is so, there is a serious matter, and one which the State Department should and must investigate. But it was not Mr. Macrum's duty when he received this broken mail to run away from Pretoria to lay the facts before the government at Washington. It is not [illegible] grounds [illegible] that his mail might have been [illegible]. If he could put "a Mr. Atterbury" in charge of his office, he could most certainly have found some one, if it was really absolutely necessary, who would have acted as messenger for him to the nearest point where his mails would not have been tampered with, and where cablegrams would not have been censored.

Mr. Macrum has [illegible] opportunities on all sides. He is now a private citizen and he should remain such. He is not fitted up for public office. That is certain.

Remedy for Postal Evil.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has forwarded to the postoffice committees of congress a draft of a bill designed to facilitate commercial transactions by mail. In a letter accompanying the bill, the postmaster general says that at present many persons, in order to secure patronage and replies by mail, send to prospective patrons and correspondents prepaid cards and envelopes. Practical experience, he says, shows that only about 10 per cent. of these are returned, entailing a loss to the senders of 90 per cent. of the postage of the cards and envelopes so distributed.

The bill provides that arrangements may be made with private persons, firms and corporations, for the issue to them of reply envelopes and reply cards addressed to themselves, and for their transmission through the mails without prepayment of postage. The postage is to be collected from the addressee the same as is postage due under present conditions. A deposit will be required in advance from persons applying for this privilege in such amounts as shall, in the judgment of the postmaster general, seem proper. The privileges of the registry system by the terms of the bill shall be extended to these reply envelopes and cards, the registry fee to be collected from the addressee upon delivery. The bill has been passed.

IT will be impossible for at least six years to come to pass any bill having free coinage of silver in view. This is true because the Republicans are certain to retain control of the Senate for that period.—Utica Press.

THE continued advance in the price of cotton looks like another blow at Bryanism down among the Southern planters.—Boston Herald.

"Of the [illegible] weddings [illegible] pain were [illegible] Mr. W. H. [illegible] have been [illegible] years and [illegible] I have got [illegible] the pain. For sale by L. K. Hagerty & Co. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE Finances of McKean County FOR THE Fiscal Year Ending January 1, 1900.

JNO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the different funds of said county, for said year.

COUNTY FUNDS.

Dr.		
To amount due last auditors' report	$3122 31	
To 1-5 of liquor license received	3140 00	
To unseated taxes collected	8068 63	
To seated taxes collected	31848 84	
To miscellaneous county receipts	693 64	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, sheriff, Com'lth costs	311 25	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, fines	10 00	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, Q. S. jury fees	43 33	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, C. Pleas fees	44 00	
To amount state taxes received	8835 88	84222 90
Cr.		
By county orders paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By amt paid county teachers' institute expense	[illegible]	
By Treas.' commissions on $53,020.57 at 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	84222 90

POOR FUND.

Dr.		
To balance due fund last auditors' report	2151 89	
To miscellaneous poor receipts	1139 00	
To unseated taxes collected	[illegible]	
To seated taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr.		
By poor orders paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By commissions on $21,516.50 at 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOG FUND.

Dr.		
To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To dog taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr.		
By sheep orders paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By Treas.' commissions on $2,050.50 at 2½ per cent.	51 27	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRIDGE BOND FUND.

Dr.		
To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To unseated taxes collected	[illegible]	
To seated taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr.		
By bridge bonds paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By interest paid on bonds	[illegible]	
By Treas.' commissions	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

BICYCLE FUND. [illegible]

REDEMPTION FUND. [illegible]

AUDITORS' EXPENSES. [illegible]

[illegible]

By balance due last auditors' report 43 54

By inquests, mileage and jury fees 380 03 423 57

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE and LEMUEL DAVIS, Commissioners of McKean county, in account with the said county for the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1900.

W. A. YOUNG.

Dr.		
To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1898	[illegible]	
To balance due Young to Jan. 1st, 1900	[illegible]	1149 25
Cr.		
By balance due on 1898	[illegible]	
By [illegible] days as Com. at $3.50 per day	[illegible]	1149 25

T. F. HUNGIVILLE.

Dr.		
To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1898	[illegible]	1421 83
Cr.		
By balance due on 1898	[illegible]	
By [illegible] days as Com. at $3.50 per day	[illegible]	1421 83

LEMUEL DAVIS.

Dr.		
To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1898	[illegible]	1047 00
Cr.		
By [illegible] days as Com. at $3.50 per day	[illegible]	
By balance due to Jan. 1st, 1900	[illegible]	1047 00

STATEMENT showing the amount of County, State, Bridge Bond, Poor, Dog and Bicycle [illegible] exonerations.

DISTRICTS.	STATE. Amt chgd.	STATE. Amt recd.	STATE. Amt due	COUNTY. Amt chgd.	COUNTY. Amt recd.	COUNTY. Amt due	[illegible]	BICYCLE. Amt due
Annin Township	$ 31 31	$ 31 87	$ 2 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ 38 00
Bradford "	133 50	114 28	19 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford City, 1st W.	786 58	479 02	307 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2157 00

Other districts listed: Ceres Township, Corydon, Eldred, Eldred Borough, Foster Township, Hamlin, Hamilton, Keating, Kane Borough, Lafayette Township, Liberty, Mt. Jewett Borough, Norwich Township, Otto, Port Allegany Boro, Smethport Borough, Sergeant Township, Wetmore. [illegible]

AMOUNT of seated and unseated taxes collected by County Treasurer during 1899 [illegible] from former years.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF McKEAN COUNTY.

[illegible]

EXPENDITURES OF McKEAN COUNTY.

Paid W. A. Young, Comr. [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTY ASSETS. [illegible]

POOR ASSETS. [illegible]

POOR LIABILITIES. [illegible]

STATEMENT. [illegible]

We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean county, [illegible] and true to the [illegible]

A. M. BOARDMAN,
[illegible] PATTERSON,
T. F. HUNGIVILLE,
Commissioners of McKean County.

Attest: S. D. WEAVER, Clerk.

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE, LEMUEL DAVIS. [illegible]

Olean's Big Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS.

GO CARTS AND SLEEPING CABS

[illegible] the largest and lowest priced in the city. Fifty styles [illegible] from [illegible]. New styles in sleeping [illegible]. The [illegible] can be adjusted to any position. [illegible] are fitted with the new [illegible]

Our new wall papers are [illegible] gilt priced, right styles [illegible] Prices range at 4c and 5c a roll for white back papers. Borders nine inches wide 2c [illegible] gilt papers at 5, 8, 10 and 12 cents a [illegible] special attention to owners and agents for [illegible] houses and estates. THE ONLY WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

Over fifty styles in Chamber Suites. A special antique finished suite at $16. Other specials at $17, $18, $19 and $20. Iron or brass beds are very popular; colors, white, blue, green or mahogany. Prices with springs $6 50 to $26. New line of Chiffoniers and Dressers.

It will pay you to buy carpets now; prices are in your favor. Big line of Velvets at $1 a yard, made and delivered.

Andrews & Conkling,

Agents for White Sewing Machines. A Five Year Guarantee.

Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

Full line of Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, etc., at popular prices. Harness. All the latest styles in single or double, light and heavy harness.

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

EMIL THAMM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident written by

W F SPECHT.

SMETHPORT, PA.

In good reliable companies.

Coleman & Bell,

Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

Incandescent lights and fixtures.

Basement Chadwick Blk. Smethport.

How About That Plumbing Job?

BE SURE TO CONSULT

PALMER & STRONG

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

Welsbach Lamps and Supplies,
Chandeliers and Fixtures.

Basement Reilly Block. - SMETHPORT.

Thoroughly Experienced. All Work Guaranteed.

WE SELL DINNER SETS BY THE PIECE.

Many of our best dinner sets are now purchased in "open stock" patterns for the convenience of those who wish to buy in instalments.

You can get one piece or a dozen, and match them at any time. Many of our customers are doing this, and they are gradually completing sets better than they might ever have afforded otherwise. Sets at all prices in this way.

We carry one hundred styles of dinner sets, all sold under warrant not to craze. All Haviland's latest styles are here. All imported china comes to us direct from the makers. In this way we save a large percentage for you.

Dinner Sets from $6 75 to $250.

Housekeepers' Helps.

There is everything here that can help a housekeeper—perhaps a hundred helpful articles that you know nothing about.

The Universal Food Chopper is one—$1.75. It chops all kinds of meat, vegetables or fruit, fine or coarse, without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping knife and bowl.

Four kinds of enameled ware—Aluminum ware. Every convenience on the market.

Reliable Gas Ranges.

There is no other gas range that even compares with the Reliable. Come and we will show you twenty points in which excells all others.

We know this range because we have sold it for years—sold hundreds of them. There has never yet been the least complaint on one.

It excells in economy, in convenience, in baking qualities. It is superior at every point which wise buyers consider. We cannot tell you here what we can show you when you come. We can only invite you on the promise that you will be glad you came

Forty-five styles from $13.50 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,

Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS

at store of

D. C. YOUNG.

FOR MID-WINTER TRADE.

Please call and examine same, also note reduction in prices of many things preparatory to taking an inventory of stock. . . .

D. C. YOUNG.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Dec. 26, 1899.

BLIND.

What a horrible sensation you experienced when you looked upon that unfortunate man and realized his deplorable condition. Ever thought of yourself? thought that by your persistent carelessness you might some day have the same affliction? Unless by accident, blindness always comes one way—by NEGLECT. Eyes become weak; you strain them. They become weaker; you continue your carelessness; at last it is too late, your case is hopeless—no help—no cure. Come in today. We'll examine your eyes and tell you just what is needed FREE of charge. Then if you like will supply you.

Chas. H. Robie,
Leading Optician and Jeweler.

143 N. Union St. - Olean, N. Y.

Patent Medicines

on sale at

Hogarth & Co's Store:

Miles' Remedies, Kilmers' Remedies, Chamberlain's Remedies, DeWitt's Remedies, Bucklin's Remedies, Carter's Remedies, Harter's Remedies, Hall's Remedies, Ayer's Remedies, Jaynes Remedies, Pierce's Remedies, Hand's Remedies, Kennedy's Remedies, Warner's Remedies, Fenner's Remedies, Bour's Wolley's Salve, Doan's Pills, Pink Pills, Pinkham's Pills. We also carry a line of Rubber Goods, Books, Stationery, Blank Perfumes.

Call and See Us.

Nearly Opposite Court House, Smethport, Pa.

Spring Season 1900

We are daily receiving new Spring Goods from New York, the metropolis of the business world, and we are now ready to show a full line of the choicest things to be found.

Dress Goods, White Goods,
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Silks, Lace, Velvets,
Neckwear,
Ribbons,
Kid Gloves,
Draperies,
Ladies' Skirts,
Carpets,
Shoes,

Our stock of Groceries always fresh. Mail orders given our careful attention.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.
Smethport, Pa.

How's Your Frame

of mind concerning pictures? You should preserve your present likeness for coming years, if nothing else. The latest and best effects always to be found at "Ike's" studio.

Have You Any Pictures

That need framing? You can find a full assortment of stylish mouldings, &c., of the latest design here. A nice frame beautifies and preserves a picture. Come and look them over.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer,
Smethport, Pa.

AN
up-to-date
STORE.
up-to-date
stock and prices.
HAMLIN'S
Hardware & Crockery.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900.

Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, McKean county, Penn'a, is located in one of the richest agricultural districts in northwestern Pennsylvania, only 97 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., and 130 miles—air line—from Pittsburg, Pa.

Smethport has four lines of railroad leading direct to all the principal distributing centres, both east and west, and the great lakes.

Cheap fuel of all kinds in abundance.

In the centre of the largest and best natural gas belt in the state.

Cheap fuel oil in vast quantities.

Within six miles of large bituminous coal beds, and, on a direct line of railroad, within 30 miles of the famous Shawmut bituminous coal mines in Elk county.

Endless quantities of the best glass sandstone in the world.

Mountains of shale rock suitable for brick making.

Building stone and flagging in abundance, which can be secured cheaply.

Endless quantities of hardwood lumber, such as beech, maple, birch, elm, ash, etc.

Smetnport is the county seat of McKean county, one of the richest counties in the Keystone State, contains a population at the present time of about 2,000, and is growing rapidly, has elegant public buildings; a first-class graded school, city water, natural gas for fuel and lights, four first-class hotels, and the principal industries at the present time are lumbering, two large window glass manufacturing plants, hemlock bark extract works, Back's Safety Check Hook Manufacturing Co.'s plant, with a number of other industries.

Smethport has always been considered one of the healthiest towns in the State. Contagious diseases are strangers to the town. Being located 1440 feet above the sea level the town is singularly exempted from all diseases of a contagious nature. Prospect Hill, one of the most highly spots in the state, and probably the highest elevated land in Pennsylvania, is only three miles from the business part of the town, which affords a grand view of the finest mountain scenery to be found anywhere in America.

The borough of Smethport is located at the junction of Nunundah and Marvin creek valleys, these streams furnishing an abundance of water for all purposes.

Smethport contains many admirable sites for manufacturing plants of all descriptions.

For further particulars call on or address Smethport Board of Trade, Smethport, Pa.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Catholic fair to-night.

—Washington's Birthday.

—Cake walk Monday night.

—Concert to-morrow evening.

—Lent commences next Wednesday.

—See Stickles ad. He has his troubles.

—Attend the cake walk Monday evening.

—Attend the dance at the hose house to-night.

—After March 1 Ridgway will have free delivery of mails.

—E. L. Ryan was elected burgess of Kane by a large majority.

—Hogarth & Co., advertise patent medicines this week. Read the ad.

—Everybody has a good time at the fair. Don't fail to attend to-night—the last night.

—Smethport's first cake walk will be given in the athletic rooms Monday evening. Attend.

—Spring goods are discussed in Lindholm & Co's new ad. this week. Read it and profit thereby.

—Brasted has a change of ad. on the first page. Call on him after reading what he has to say.

—Miss Burns' dancing school Monday evening was fairly well attended and all enjoyed themselves.

—Mr. and Mrs Moore Welch are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby at their home on Saturday.

—Many graduates are preparing to return to the Clarion normal school this spring to study advanced branches.

—On Monday last John D. Abbey purchased of Fred Nourse a fine pair of colts. They promise well for future development.

—H. W. Rubin & Co.'s new Main street building presents an attractive appearance since the staging was removed from the front.

—From present indications Smethport will enjoy a building boom the coming season, which will exceed the healthy one of last year.

—J. C. Cunningham has purchased Charles Anderson's residence on East Main street and will soon move his family into the same.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ryan are the parents of a bouncing boy. His many friends here anxiously await his first visit to Smethport.

—Albert Hackett lost a valuable horse on Monday. The animal was afflicted with some spinal trouble which is proving an epidemic among horses.

—Remember the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Co., at the M. E. church to-morrow night. Popular prices of admission: adults 25, children 15 cents.

—Mr. William Coyle of Buffalo and Miss Mary Scanlon of Bradford were united in marriage on Tuesday in Buffalo. The bride is well known in this vicinity.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet Friday at 3 p. m., at Mrs. E. H. Colegrove's. A full attendance is desired by the president.

—Andrews & Conkling, the Olean housefurnishers have a new ad. in this issue. This well known firm can always supply your wants in that line and their prices are right.

—Jim Fizpatrick, the Olean heavyweight pugilist, is fast coming to the front. It is claimed that he is matched with some of the top-notchers for bouts in the near future.

—At a cocking main near Bradford one evening recently the Bradford sports captured all the honors and dollars brought from Olean, and the Olean sports returned home a sad lot, says the Star.

—M. L. Armstrong advertises Columbia bicycles this week. The writer was in and looked at the 1900 Columbias he has on hand. A more beautiful and perfect wheel was never put on the market.

—John McCarty sustained quite a painful injury while at work on the jail Tuesday. A large stone which he was handling slipped and fell striking him on the knee. He was laid up Wednesday in consequence.

—This is the glorious season of the year when you wear a great coat one day, a thin coat the second, a porous plaster the third, and a doctor's bill the fourth, with the undertaker ready for a job.—Warren Mail.

—The bowling alley for the Smethport Athletic Club, which was purchased at Hazelhurst, is being placed in position. The club is attracting much attention from members and the membership list is constantly growing.

—Mr. Harmon of Penfield, who killed Mr. Hewitt of that place last summer, on account of trouble arising from the purchase of some goods, was convicted of manslaughter. The late Mr. Hewitt's son is well-known here.

—Jack Carig, Olean's lightweight, fought two men before an athletic club at Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday night. He put one of his opponents out in four rounds. The other, however, staid ten rounds but was terribly punished.—Olean Ledger.

—The Warren Mirror says: Mr. J. G. Curtis of the Curtis Tanning Co. of Ludlow, is thinking of removing his suspender factory from that place. The plant employs about 100 hands the year round. This is a matter for our board of trade to look into.

—"Whitey" Winter, a colored character, was severely cut in the neck and on the head by John Perry, alias "Klondike Kid," in a gambling room in Bradlast Thursday night. Winter bled freely but his wounds are not serious. The "Kid" escaped.

—List of letters remaining in the post office at Smethport for the week ending Feb. 17, 1900: S. M. Burdick, James L. Carmon, Robt. Heywood, Clara E. Peterson, Mathew Smith, Sister Ada Uber, Chas. Wolf, Harry McClure, J. B. Delpiene (foreign).

—Linas E. Bova of Mt. Alton died yesterday morning at the hospital after a long illness. Deceased was a member of Mt. Alton Lodge of Odd Fellows and funeral services will be held to-morrow under the direction of that fraternity at Lane's undertaking rooms.—Bradford Post.

—Mr. A. J. DeShetler and Miss Jennie Hauscome, both of Sinnemahoning, were married at the home of the bride's parents in that borough last evening. Mr. DeShetler was formerly a resident of this place where he has many friends. All join in sending congratulations to the young couple.

—A party of Buffalo capitalists, who have been prospecting for gold near Genesee, Potter county, have struck a quartz bearing rock at a depth of forty feet that assays ten dollars a ton in gold, it is reported. The stratum is about twenty feet thick and several miles in length.—Bolivar Breeze.

—Jerry Donnigan, the W. N. Y. & P. yard conductor at Olean, who is charged with manslaughter in the second degree, on account of the fatality in the freight office, plead not guilty at a court in Little Valley on Monday, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

—The following ticket was elected in Keating township on Tuesday: Supervisors, Frank Fritz, R., Frank McGill, D.; Justice of the Peace, I. S. Reynolds, R.; School Directors, C. C. Decker, R., W. I. Oviatt, D; Collector, F. A. Burdick, D.; Town Clerk, Everet Spencer, R.; Auditor, A. R. Cory, D.

—Wm. Rickey and Clarence Blair of Crosby indulged in a pugilistic mix-up in that place Monday morning. Rickey took second money and as a result caused the arrest of Blair. The men were somewhat subdued in the afternoon, and went before 'Squire Knapp where the difficulty was amicably settled by Blair paying the costs.

—Last Friday evening Prof. W. P. Eckels entertained his Sunday school class in the chapel of the M. E. church. The class was very pleasantly entertained with selections by the phonograph and magic lantern views of important towns and places in Biblical history. Nice refreshments were served and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

—On Thursday, March 1, Fry & Herzog will open their new dry goods and carpet store in the Clark block. Their stock is large, new and well selected and they should receive a good patronage from the start. They will do business on a strictly cash system and therefore will be able to meet all competitors in prices. Read their new ad in this issue.

—Saturday night was rich in fistic events. Three battles, two of which occurred on Main street, are reported. One fight for a time promised to assume free-for-all proportions, but the appearance of the police force at an opportune moment stopped the trouble and calmed the savage spirits of the beligerents. The casualties, so far as returned, were slight.

—A novel scheme has been adopted by the Sharon liquor dealers. Each week they secure from the local magistrates a list of persons arrested for drunkenness, and then refuse such ones drinks at the bar. The moral effect of this would certainly be good, but in how many towns could the saloonkeepers be induced to emulate the good example?—Philadelphia Press.

—Henry Lemon, better known among Olean and Allegany friends as "Jersey" Lemon of Port Allegany, was married in Portville yesterday (Feb. 14), to Miss Mina McCall of Coudersport. The couple are guests at the Grand Central hotel and to-day they go to Allegany and to Mr. Lemon's home where a reception will be held for them. They were accompanied from Port Allegany by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lambert, Miss Louis Patton and W. Miller.—Olean Times.

—Next week Smethport will have in the neighborhood of twenty-two passenger trains daily. You can go to Bradford at almost any time of day and have your choice of three railroads on which to make the trip. The W. N. Y. & P. gives you "street car service" to points on its line, and no one can now complain that it is difficult to get in and out of Smethport.

—The Mansfield Advertiser says: The Wellsboro factory has on hand more than ten thousand boxes of glass made since the trust, by a 33⅓ per cent reduction in the price, last December, started in on its rule or ruin policy, the object of which is to force the smaller independent factories out of business. With ample financial backing the factory will continue in full operation until the close of the season.

—On Monday evening next a cake walk will be held in the Athletic Ass'n rooms, under the direction of Miss Burns. She will have walkers from Grant & Walker's dancing academy of Buffalo which is a guarantee that the participants will be first class. The cake walk will be followed by a dance and is for the benefit of the Athletic Ass'n. Admissions: Cake walk 25 cents each; dance 50 cents per couple.

—Next Sunday will be observed as Temperance Day at the M. E. church. At 10:30 a. m. Pastor Dr. Walker will give a broad view of temperance also giving an answer to the question, "What should be done to overthrow the Rum Traffic." At 7:30 p. m. Rev. T. D. Ware will speak on the subject by special invitation of the W. C. T. U. It will be a union service. The public is most cordially invited to attend.

—The Kushequa route between Bradford and Smethport will be open for business Monday morning, February 26. Train will leave Bradford at 8:00 a. m. for Smethport, without change of cars, arriving at 9:10 a. m., and will leave Smethport at 6:05 p. m., arriving at Bradford at 7:10. In all, there will be five trains between Smethport and Newton daily in each direction connecting with all trains on the B., R. & P., both northbound and southbound, including the celebrated Flyers.

—News when it is news and editorial comment when it is timely are always to be found in The Buffalo Morning Express, which is a most welcome paper in this office. The Express market and commercial page is of especial value to farmers, as it is always accurate and can be absolutely depended upon. The railroad and marine departments are important in keeping a complete record of the leading, general and local features of transportation interests, which is fully appreciated by shippers.

—If Smethport had fifty more houses its population would be materially increased. There are a great many men working here who would move their families here if they could get suitable houses in which to live. Smethport needs dwelling houses more than new industries. Let the board of trade induce our people to build more houses and then we can have more industries. Half of the benefit Smethport would derive from our industries is lost on account of the scarcity of homes for the laborers.

—A Glen Hazel special to the Bradford Era, dated Feb. 22, 2 a. m. says: Fire is playing havoc with Glen Hazel. At 12:45 this morning Taylor's store was discovered to be in flames. The fire soon spread to adjoining buildings and already the office of the gas company and three other structures have been destroyed. The flames are expected to sweep everything between the Taylor building and the railroad depot, which will also go, as there is no water available to extinguish the flames. The hydrants are frozen. The losses will be quite heavy and there is no insurance on the property in the path of the flames, except on the Taylor building.

—An exchange says: Eugene Haist, a Newberry boy, made a peculiar find while rummaging through the rocky cliffs on Lycoming creek one day recently. The article found was an old tin box in which was a paper yellow with age and written in old English style as follows: "June 1, 1730, I, Robert Anderson, being on my death bed, will deliver up my secret which lies heavy on my mind. It is a great treasure hidden in a hole in this cliff. The treasure cost many lives. It is buried 150 paces from the." Here the paper was badly torn and nothing further could be gotten from it. The intimation that there is a fortune hidden in the rocks is sending scores of people to the locality.

—Monday's Bradford Star says: Oliver Heglin of Mt. Jewett, died in the lockup there last night of heart failure superinduced by excessive alcoholism. He was arrested by Chief of Police Chambers at 6 o'clock. He was very drunk at the time. At 8 o'clock Chambers saw him in his cell. At 9 o'clock he saw him again. He was then sleeping. At 10 o'clock Chambers and Undertaker Gallup entered the lockup with the intention of taking Heglin to his home, they found him dead. Mrs Heglin told Coroner Sherman this morning that her husband had been on a spree for ten days and that he had been suffering from heart failure for some time past. She does not attach any blame to the officer who arrested Heglin.

—The Buffalo Morning Express is easily the leading paper in Western New York. Its telegraphic service is supplemented by a great deal of special correspondence in Western New York, Northwestern Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada, so that all subjects of local interest are adequately treated. Its editorial comment is independent, thoughtful and honest, a fact that is of especial significance, in view of the approaching presidential and gubernatorial campaigns. National and state politics, religion and education, commerce and transportation, sports and recreations are all served in a comprehensive and trustworthy manner, and one who makes a daily practice of reading The Express, is strictly abreast of the times.

Borough Election.

Tuesday's election "passed off quietly." The scalping knife was freely used and as a result neither side can claim a decisive victory. The vote was light and split tickets predominated. Following is the vote, the mark * denoting the successful candidates:

Burgess—O. J. Hamlin, R. 120; F. W. Brownell*, D. 173.

Councilmen, 3 years—Burr Chadwick, R. 117; Christian Herzog*, R. 156; Edmond Hungerford D. 127; Thomas W. Camp,* D. 148.

Councilman, 1 year—Chas. E. Johnson*, R. 152; Daniel Bacon, D. 118.

School Directors—F. D. Gallup*, R. 169; D. C. Young*, R. 159, Mrs. Katherine S. McKean, D. 117; John. Clark, D. 121.

Collector—J. B. Eastman, R. 138; Carl Sasse*, D. 146.

Auditor—Alex Clarke*, R. 151; A. D. Doyle, D. 128.

High Constable—Peter Bronk*, R. 275.

Judge of Election—E. H. Freeman, D. 171.

Inspectors of Election—C. H. Burlingame*, R. 161; J. N. Holden, D. 125.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by going to HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S for builder's hardware, nails, etc.

Seger-Backus Wedding.

A pleasant home wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Backus yesterday afternoon at 3:30, when her eldest daughter, Lucy M., was united in marriage with Mr. William T. Seger.

The bride is one of Smethport's handsome and cultured young ladies, one who is popular with a large circle of acquaintances, and a social favorite. The groom is a bright young business man of this place, who worthily possesses the confidence and respect of all who know him.

The pretty east parlor in the Backus residence was fittingly decorated—smilax, carnations and roses, tastefully arranged, [illegible]. It was to the [illegible] the wedding procession proceeded. First came the bridesmaid, Miss Ora King, and the groomsman, Mr. Fred Seger, brother of the groom. Miss King was exquisitely dressed in a light blue gown of liberty silk and carried pink roses. Then came little Paul Richmond, the page, natily attired in a white satin bearing a basket of pink flowers and Little Elizabeth Koleska, dressed in pink and white, carrying white flowers. The bride and groom followed. Miss Backus, bewitchingly gowned in a dress of white novelty silk en traine, was among the fairest of February brides. She wore the conventional bridal veil and carried white roses. The groom in his neat fitting frock suit looked happily handsome.

The impressive ring service of the Catholic church was then solemnized by the Rev Father Donahue of St. Elizabeth's church.

When the ceremony which united the young couple for life was completed, the guests, between seventy-five and a hundred in number, repaired to the dining room where dainty refreshments were enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Seger departed on the 6:15 train for a journey which will include Baltimore, Washington and other southern points. The bride's traveling dress was a dark blue tailor-made suit. Ten friends of the couple accompanied them as far as Laraboe, "attended" to their baggage and otherwise assisted in making their parting as pleasant as possible.

The presents, of which there was a large number, were both useful and beautiful. Articles of silver, china and cut glass predominated.

Mr. and Mrs. William Seger have the best wishes of all for a happy and prosperous future.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. R. Seger and daughter, Ida, Miss Clara Seger, Mrs. Chas. Seger, Mr. Fred Seger, Editor H. H. Mullin and wife of Emporium; Miss Edna Keenan, Mrs. Carrie G. Smith, Mrs. Warley Gifford, Mrs. A. B. Walker and Miss Ruth Walker of Bradford; Mr. Ecis, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Howells of Kane; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Backus of Olean; Miss Mary Mullin of Sartwell; Mrs. V. J. Coleman of Port Allegany.

Kind Words.

The initial number of the MCKEAN MINER as edited by its new proprietor, H. L. Backus, gives evidence of its having fallen into the hands of a man competent to keep up its excellent reputation. While welcoming Editor Backus to a front seat among newspaper men we feel like commending the success of the retiring editor, Bart Olson, in his efforts during the six years he was at the helm of the MINER to give the people as he says, "a good, clean, family newspaper, one that would tend to instruct as well as give the news."—Potter Democrat.

⁂

Last week the MCKEAN MINER came to hand under a new editorial management and with the name of Harry L. Backus as editor and proprietor. It also contained an interesting valedictory of Mr. Olson who has managed its destinies for the past six years and who has during that time given to his readers a newsy and up-to-date newspaper, and we wish his future lines may fall in pleasant places. Mr. Backus has been an employe of the office most of the time for the past twelve years and certainly should know all the ins and outs of the business so we extend to him the right hand of fellowship and welcome him to the ranks of the craft.—Eldred Eagle.

⁂

On Monday a sale was consummated by which Mr. Harry L. Backus became editor and proprietor of the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER. Mr. Backus was born Sept. 13, 1872, in Smethport, and has been a lifelong resident of the town. When about 16 years of age he entered the printing office of which he is now owner as "devil," and with the exception of a few years, has been an employe at that place ever since. Mr. Backus is well known in the county and his genial nature makes friends wherever he goes. Equipped with valuable experience in all branches of the newspaper business, the young man starts out with every indication of making an entire success of his venture. Mr. Burt Olson the retiring editor, has been at the helm of the MINER for over six years, and given his subscribers a highly satisfactory paper in every way. Some of Mr. Olson's writings have been extensively copied, and he can retire from the McKean county journalistic field with the consciousness of a work well done. Mr. Olson has not decided as yet what business he will embark in, but the chances are that he will not long stay away from newspaperdom, where he has met with both literary and financial success.—Smethport Cor. Pennsylvania Grit.

⁂

A call on the MCKEAN MINER at Smethport last Monday found the new proprietor and editor, Mr. Harry L. Backus, in control. He is a genial man young and practical. We hope that the paper will prosper in his hands. In one respect it is already established that he is equal to the departing editor, Mr. Olson. We refer to his editorials. Our best wishes are also extended to the retiring editor.—Kane Leader.

Why Towns Die.

More towns die for the want of confidence on the part of the business men and lack of public spirit than from the rivalry of neighboring towns or adverse surroundings. When a man in search of a home or business location goes to a town and finds everything brimful of hope and enthusiasm over the prospects of the place, and everybody at work to build up the town, he soon becomes imbued with the spirit, and as a result he drives down his stake and goes to work with the sensible rest. When, however, he goes to a town and everybody expresses doubt and apprehension in the future prosperity of the place, hope abandoned and indulging in complaints about imaginary evils which are likely to befall the town, he naturally feels that it is no place for him, and at once shakes the dust from his feet, while he puts with all possible speed to some other town. Consequently, try and make a live, enterprising, progressive town out of the one in which you live. When you are working or saying a good thing for your town you are accomplishing all the more for yourself.—Westmoreland Democrat.

About the first of March Messrs. Smith & Lerence will open a first-class merchant tailoring establishment in the new Chadwick building on Main street. 1-9t

PERSONAL MENTION.

[illegible] Nash of Rexford was in town Wednesday.

[illegible] Goodes of Pittsburg was in town Tuesday.

O. J. Hamlin made Buffalo a visit the first of the week.

[illegible] Wilcox of Newport was a pleasant caller yesterday.

Attorney H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett was in town Monday.

Mrs. Warley Gifford came over from Bradford Tuesday night.

Mrs. Rose Martin [illegible] were pleasant callers Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. [illegible] of Mt. Jewett were in town last week.

Sheridan Gorton, Jr. returned from a visit with Olean friends Monday.

Mrs. Raymond [illegible] of Warren is the guest of Mrs. W. O. Herzog.

William Campbell and son of Morris [illegible] were in town yesterday.

Geo. Boyer and Alf. Abbey of Burtville visited relatives in town Wednesday.

Ed Penfield of Tag Shanty was greeting his host of friends in town yesterday.

J. C. Hamlin returned home Tuesday evening from an extended visit in New York.

Mrs. J. E. Myers returned home from a visit to Eldred friends Wednesday evening.

Elmer Bartle of the Port Allegany Press was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

Mrs. V. J. Coleman and son, Lawrence, of Port Allegany are visiting relatives in town.

Hon. Henry Hamlin departed Thursday night on his way to join the Smethport tourists in the South.

J. G. Wing of the firm of Sibley, Lindsey & Curr, Rochester, N. Y., spent several days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Forsythe returned Monday from an extended visit with Michigan relatives and friends.

John Daly has returned from Buffalo. He has almost recovered from the effects of his accident at Coudersport last fall, but his general health is poor.

E. K. Godding of the Kane Republican called on the MINER Wednesday. Mr. Godding was in town for the purpose of making election returns from the second ward, Kane.

J. G. Amsler of Hazelhurst was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Amsler was on his way to Larabee where he is looking after the interests of the Standard Oil Co., during the repair of the railroad bridge by the W. N. Y. & P. R'y Co. at that place.

St. Luke's Church.

Quinquagesima Sunday: The celebration at 8 a. m. Matins, litany and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Subject of sermon, "Charity, what it is." Sunday school at 12 m. Even song with sermon at 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon, "The passing by of Jesus of Nazareth."

LENT SERVICES FOR THE WEEK

Ash Wednesday: The celebration at 8 a. m. Matins, litany and pro-anaphoral service at 10:30 a. m. Even song with sermon at 7:30 p. m.; Thursday at 4:15 p. m. Friday: Litany, service and lecture at 7:30 p. m.; Saturday, at 4:15 p. m. The week following: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:15 p. m.; Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.

Sunday service and Sunday school at 3 p. m. Thursday: Even song with sermon at 7:30 p. m.

A Great Movement.

The Twentieth Century Thank Offering Group Meeting which was held in the M. E. church of our town last Wednesday was full of interest. The program was fully carried out with two exceptions. It is well known that the M. E. church proposes to raise twenty million dollars as a twentieth century thank offering. About one half of the amount has been raised already. There are five different objects to be promoted: educational, [illegible] philanthropic work, endowment fund for [illegible] evangelism, [illegible] funds for the support of [illegible] claimants, the last of the important causes coming before the church is the payment of church debts. [illegible] is also being awakened in the [illegible] work of the church praying that [illegible] of the heavens may be led to Christ.

These great causes were presented by the different speakers at the Group Meeting.

Rev. Eagle [illegible] gave appropriate addresses. Addresses were made by [illegible] the pastor, Rev. Dr. Walker, and Dr. [illegible] Cotteridge of Newark, N. J. Dr. Cotteridge is the financial agent of Syracuse University. He is [illegible] his great [illegible] work. In the evening the Presiding Elder, Rev. H. C. Wood of [illegible], N. Y., and Rev. M. [illegible] at Eldred addressed a large audience. Much interest was awakened by the earnest words of the speakers. While the audience was not large, the interest was fully sustained to the last.

This great movement of the church is now fairly launched. The colleges will be endowed and the other great institutions will be strengthened.

The entrance upon the coming twentieth century promises vast [illegible] to the church.

[illegible]

FARMERS VALLEY

Mark Tyler who was hurt in the lumber is [illegible], and able to be out on crutches.

We were pleased to notice that S. P. Beckwith was able to get to the spring [illegible] once more.

E. Stillman [illegible] to Clermont for a few days [illegible] after his business affairs.

Rev. G. Dunbar [illegible] absent for a few days this week.

The young daughter of K. Tyler has been suffering with [illegible] for a few days past. Dr. C[illegible] attended her.

There seems to be [illegible] epidemic of sore throat and colds through the Valley of late.

Work on the Stewart R. R. has stopped, awaiting the [illegible] of Judge Morrison.

Miss Minnie Burgess of [illegible] is visiting Miss Nellie McCall.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had set in. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctors a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

An Effective System.

Depositing Money by Mail Brings the Savings Bank to You as a Neighbor.

The feature of interest to those who live outside of Pittsburgh, is that, if you conclude to open a savings account, you can safely bank by mail in the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 210 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. The system is effective, and if you will write or call at that bank full information will be sent. You know 4 per cent interest is paid.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my store and stock of general merchandise at Clermont, Pa. cheap for cash. This is an opportunity for the right person. Reason for selling, ill health.
LAWRENCE BAKER,
5-4t Clermont, Pa.

INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURES, mantles, [illegible] at HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

The finest of room moulding 30 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig Water street.

She Wanted Those Gold Teeth.

The following article was handed to the [illegible] and it is claimed to truthfully describe an occurrence that came under the contributor's notice:

[illegible]

It is a mighty strange thing [illegible]

[illegible] little nose. One might be forgiven the [illegible] thing and there was not near enough, the sweetest little mouth imaginable, beautifully shaped, and her lips as red as ripe raspberries. And when she sits in the daintiest little pout in the world [illegible] hold on to your chair to prevent [illegible] into your arms and kissing her [illegible] Grace. [illegible] kindly words [illegible] to the greatest little coquette who ever walked on two feet. She'll be nice to you one minute and the next you'll think there is a thunderstorm coming. In fact, Grace has all the graces, including an absence of monotony.

Well, the other night Grace was sitting on my knee. Yes, sir! And, more than that, she had her arm around me, and every now and again she gave me a little hug, just to show me that she was glad that she was there. And she kissed me. And I kissed her back of the neck. And I said: "Grace, will you marry me?" And she said: "No." And I said: "Why?" And she said: "Because you're too old." And I said: "Pooh, I'm not so very old." "Oh, yes you are," she said. "You're almost as old as grandma. Why you must be twenty years older than I am."

"Oh, but Grace," said I, "in ten years more I'll only be twice as old and the difference will get less right along."

"Besides," said she, taking no notice of my remark, "you haven't got gold teeth."

"Gold teeth!" I exclaimed. "Why Gracie, you don't like gold teeth, do you?"

She nodded her little head emphatically. "You bet!" said she. "There's a conductor on the cars that has the nicest gold teeth you ever saw. When I get big I'm going to get gold teeth, too. I'm going to save up all my pennies to get them. They cost $15."

"But you don't need them," I expostulated. "Your teeth are good. There's not one of them decayed."

She knitted her brows for a moment, and then showed a dimmers smile before speaking. She spoke better than she knew. "Oh, I guess they'll be decayed by the time I've saved $15," she said.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Thanks.

I am thankful to the voters of Smethport, not for the office of councilman, for there is nothing in it but trouble. Some would rather have money but it affords me more pleasure to have the good will of the people.
C. HERZOG

A Misunderstanding.

Misunderstood symptoms of disease lead doctors to treat something else when the kidneys are out of order. Foley's Kidney Cure will bring you health when other medicines have failed. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

For Sale.

The Sprague brick building at corner of Main and Fulton streets. Inquire of W. D. Gallup or write Mrs. Emma J Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send to us for "TRUTHS ABOUT HAMMAR PAINT" tells you all about how to paint your own house. HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

Onions, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, celery and spinage at Dickenson's Grocery. Don't forget that every Friday is bargain day at our store.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have about 50 beautiful gold fish for sale. They are beauts and no mistake. Come early and secure first choice. tf

WANTED—Good dining room girl and chambermaid at once.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
Olean, N. Y.

Have you seen the Pittsburgh Art Co. Life Size Portraits—They're all right.

No Racket

Talk

This

Week.

We have been too busy caring for our Good Bobby Horse, that we have owned for 15 years. She has been sick for one week and good care could not save her. So we are all sad over the loss of this faithful good beast. Next week we will talk about our new goods and advancing prices.

A. E. STICKLES.

C. J. Vanblad,

Practical Horseshoer.

Special attention paid to sore feet and all diseases that can be cured by careful shoeing. Agent for the Dunham Expansion Shoe.

WATER ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

We Want Your Trade.

In an exquisite line of

Neckwear,
Shirts,
Hossiery,
Hats.
Underwear,

A Full Assortment of Dent's and Fown's Celebrated Dress and Walking ....Gloves....

Also an immense line of fine and medium grade umbrellas for ladies or gentlemen. We call special attention to our beautiful stock of Children's Reefers, Blouse Suits and Top Overcoats.

Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats.

All New Goods. Prices the Lowest.

IKE SIMONS,
46 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

Compressed Yeast

We have just been appointed up town agent for Fleischman's Compressed Yeast. We get it fresh three times a week. Can supply any amount. Leave your orders, so we can tell how much to order at a time.

Our store always stocked with best goods. Groceries are advancing every day in the wholesale market. Buy your goods from reliable dealers. We handle standard brands of well-known goods.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, finest ever produced. Try a can.

Chase & Sanborn's coffee can still be found here, nice and fresh, bulk or 1 and 2 pound cans.

We will sell any coat in stock, this season's style and all, for just half price to close them. Few left.

J. COLEGROVE.

Lilgendahl's Shop

Is a model of neatness and the means to be found here for getting out good work were never before known in Smethport.

The Blacksmithing Department

Is presided over by men of ability and experience. Bring your horse here. A thorough knowledge of horses' feet enables us to do horseshoeing in a scientific manner.

The Wagon and Paint Shops

Are attracting a great deal of attention. The excellent work done in these departments is drawing trade. Send in your order.

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M. L. ARMSTRONG,
The Leading JEWELER
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WATCHES
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SPORTING GOODS

Having procured the services of H. M. Smith, practical watchmaker, optician and jeweler, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry repair work and guarantee satisfaction. Bring in your watches, clocks and jewelry and get in line for the opening of our new railroad Nov. 1st.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up to date.
Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
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Near the B. R. & P. depot. American and European. Quick lunch for all trains. Nice warm sleeping rooms. Open day and night. Regular meals, 25 cents.

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Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings
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New Store. New Goods.
New Values.

WE KNOW that by centering our whole attention on the above lines we can give you better service, better values and eminently better satisfaction all around.

Our stock will consist of nothing but reliable merchandise, and our guarantee shall accompany every sale. You will find us ever on the alert to represent fashion's latest dictates.

Our terms will be "cash or no sale" and our prices will be adjusted on the narrow margin of profits that only this system of doing business will allow. We hope with fair dealing, faithful service, courteous treatment and ample stocks to merit a portion of your esteemed patronage.

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BY TWO YEARS of effective work in the face of adverse criticism the COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS won its reputation as the leader of all bicycles. On road and track its performances have never been equalled. The 1900 Model has the added advantages of greatly reduced weight and further improvement in the driving mechanism. It was freely acknowledged to be the leading feature of the cycle exhibit at the New York Show where it was brought into direct comparison with the best that has been accomplished in the building of wheels of other types. Price $75.

COLUMBIA, HARTFORD, STORMER AND PENNANT CHAIN WHEELS, by reason of their general excellence and their wide range of pattern and price, comprise the most representative line of 1900 bicycles of the chain type. Prices $50, $35, $30, $25. Read the new COLUMBIA AND STORMER CATALOGUES which are replete with information of peculiar value to the dealer or to the rider at this time of the year. The COLUMBIA COASTER BRAKE does its work without wearing or straining the running parts of the machine.

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Are better prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock is full and complete. Their prices at rock-bottom. Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong

By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

gesture. Then, after saying that there was only one course open to him under the circumstances, he went on to speak, as he said he ought to speak, in defense of his interpretation of Christ and his teaching:

"Members of Calvary church, I call you to bear witness today that I have tried to preach to you Christ and him crucified. I have doubtless made mistakes; we all make them. I have offended the rich men and property owners in Milton. I could not help it. I was obliged to do so in order to speak as I this moment solemnly believe my Lord would speak. I have aroused opposition because I asked men into the church and upon this platform who do not call themselves Christians, for the purpose of knowing their reasons for antagonism to the church we love. But the time has come, O, my brothers, when the church must welcome to its councils in these matters that affect the world's greatest good all men who have at heart the fulfillment of the Christ's teachings.

"But the cause which more than any other has led to the action of this church has been, I am fully aware, my demand that the church members of this city should leave their possessions and go and live with the poor, wretched, sinful, hopeless people in the lower town, sharing in wise ways with them of the good things of the world. But why do I speak of all this in defense of my action or my preaching?"

Suddenly Philip seemed to feel a revulsion of attitude toward the whole of what he had been saying. It was as if there had instantly swept over him the knowledge that he could never make the people before him understand either his motive or his Christ. His speech so far had been quiet, unimpassioned, deliberate. His whole manner now underwent a swift change. People in the galleries noticed it, and men leaned out far over the railing, and more than one closed his hands tight in emotion at the sight and hearing of the tall figure on the platform.

"Yes," he said, "I love you, people of Milton, beloved members of this church. I would have opened my arms to every child of humanity here and shown him, if I could, the boundless love of his Heavenly Father. But, oh, ye would not! And yet the love of Christ! What a wonderful thing it is! How much he wished us to enjoy of peace and hope and fellowship and service! Yes, service—that is what the world needs today; service that is willing to give all—all to him who gave all to save us! O Christ, Master, teach us to do thy will! Make us servants to the poor and sinful and hopeless. Make thy church on earth more like thyself."

Those nearest Philip saw him suddenly raise his handkerchief to his lips, and then, when he took it away, it was stained with blood. But the people did not see that. And then, and then—a remarkable thing took place.

On the rear wall of Calvary church there had been painted, when the church was built, a Latin cross. This cross had been the source of almost endless dispute among the church members. Some said it was inartistic; others said it was in keeping with the name of the church and had a right place there as part of its inner adornment. Once the dispute had grown so large and serious that the church had voted as to its removal or retention on the wall. A small majority had voted to leave it there, and there it remained. It was perfectly white, on a panel of thin wood, and stood out very conspicuously above the rear of the platform. It was not directly behind the desk, but several feet at one side.

Philip had never made any allusion in his sermons to this feature of Calvary church's architecture. People had wondered sometimes that with his imaginative, poetical temperament he never had done so, especially once when a sermon on the crucifixion had thrilled the people wonderfully. It might have been his extreme sensitiveness, his shrinking from anything like cheap sensation.

But now he stepped back—it was not far—and turning partly around, with one long arm extended toward the cross as if in imagination he saw the Christ upon it, he exclaimed, "'Behold the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world!' Yes,

"In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round"—

His voice suddenly ceased; he threw his arms up, and as he turned a little forward toward the congregation he was seen to reel and stagger back against the wall. For one intense, tremendous second of time he stood there with the whole church smitten into a pitying, horrified, startled, motionless crowd of blanched, staring faces as his tall, dark figure towered up with outstretched arms, almost covering the very outlines of the cross, and then he sank down at its foot.

A groan went up from the audience. Several men sprang up the platform steps. Mrs. Strong was the first person to reach her husband. Two or three helped to bear him to the front of

His tall, dark figure towered up with outstretched arms.

the platform. Sarah kneeled down by him. She put her head against his breast. Then she raised her face and said calmly, "He is dead."

The Brother Man was kneeling on the other side. "No," he said, with an indescribable gesture and untranslatable inflection, "he is not dead. He is living in the eternal mansions of glory with his Lord."

But the news was borne from lip to lip, "He is dead!" And that is the way men speak of the body. And they were right. The body of Philip was dead. And the Brother Man was right also, for Philip himself was alive in glory, and as they bore the tabernacle of his flesh out of Calvary church that day that was all they bore. His soul was out of the reach of humanity's selfishness and humanity's sorrow.

They said that when the funeral of Philip Strong's body was held in Milton rugged, unfeeling men were seen to cry like children in the streets. A great procession, largely made up of the poor and sinful, followed him to his wintry grave. They lingered long about the spot. Finally every one withdrew except Sarah, who refused to be led away by her friends, and William and the Brother Man. They stood looking down into the grave.

"He was very young to die so soon," at last Sarah said, with a calmness that was more terrible than bursts of grief.

"So was Christ," replied Brother Man simply.

"But, oh, Philip, Philip, my beloved, they killed him!" she cried. And at last, for she had not wept yet, great tears rolled down into the grave, and uncontrollable anguish seized her. Brother Man did not attempt to console or interrupt. He knew she was in the arms of God. After a long time he said: "Yes, they crucified him. But he is with his Lord now. Let us be glad for him. Let us leave him with the Eternal Peace."

* * * * * * *

When the snow had melted from the hillside and the first arbutus was beginning to bud and even blossom, one day some men came out to the grave and put up a plain stone at the head. After the men had done this work they went away. One of them lingered. He was the wealthy mill owner. He stood with his hat in his hand and his head bent down, his eyes resting on the words carved into the stone. They were these:

PHILIP STRONG,
Pastor of Calvary Church.
In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round

Mr. Winter looked at the incomplete line, and then, as he turned away and walked slowly back down into Milton, he said: "Yes, it is better so. We must finish the rest for him."

Ah, Philip Strong! The sacrifice was not in vain! The resurrection is not far from the crucifixion.

* * * * * * *

Near to its close rolls up the century,
And still the church of Christ upon the earth
Which marks the Christmas of his lowly birth
Contains the selfish scribe and Pharisee.
O Christ of God, exchanging gain for loss,
Would men still nail thee to the selfsame cross?

It is the Christendom of time; and still
Wealth and the love of it hold potent sway;
The heart of man is stubborn to obey,
The church has yet to do the Master's will.
O Christ of God, we bow our souls to thee;
Hasten the dawning of thy church to be way!

THE END.

Took Her Cousin's Place.

One day a young Swede, a student at the University of Berlin, received a letter from his uncle saying that his daughter, the young man's cousin, would stop in Berlin for a few days on her way to Ems and would he kindly meet her and show her the city. The mail coach arrived and with it the young lady, who found a fine looking young fellow with a vivid boutonniere awaiting her arrival. He accompanied her to the hotel. The following morning he called and took her driving in an elegant brougham. These attentions continued during the three days of her visit. The lady appeared overjoyed at the gallantry of this cousin, whom she had never met before.

On the day of her departure, while assisting her into the mail coach, the young man said, "I cannot let you depart without making a confession." The lady blushed and dropped her eyes. "I must tell you that I am not your cousin. Your cousin is a friend of mine. He had no time to accompany you, having to cram for his examinations, so he bade me take his place."

"In heaven's name, who are you, then?" cried the lady.

The young man handed her his card. The postilion blew his trumpet, the mail coach rolled away, as the young lady read this name on the card: "Otto von Bismarck."—Current Literature.

Soldiers of Fortune.

"It is embarrassing to meet former cotillon partners as elevator boys and waiters," said a European lady now visiting New York. "It has been my fate to undergo and inflict this unhappiness several times.

"I went to a fashionable hotel on my arrival. Wearing his hotel livery with the same grace as he had borne his officer's uniform when I last saw him and danced with him at a state ball in a foreign capital, was a man I had known. He colored to the eyes as he saw me, but made no sign, nor did I.

"The same thing has happened since at restaurants, at other hotels, in riding academies and in carriages. Some day M. le Baron de Trois-Etoiles and Graf von Truemmer-Schloss will appear in European society with new eclat and full purses. Will I ever say that I know where they made their money? Why, of course not. It is a far cry from America to Europe, and in their own country these gentlemen have an irreproachable social position. I have really already forgotten the names of those I have seen, I assure you."—New York Mail and Express.

Goldsmith.

Not long before the close of Goldsmith's life he produced the brilliant and humorous lines of "Retaliation." Varied accounts are given of the origin of this poem. It will be remembered that in a joke Garrick wrote the following couplet as an epitaph for Goldsmith:

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor poll.

It was on April 4, 1774, that Goldsmith died. The precise spot where he was buried in the Temple churchyard is unknown.

This is Johnson's summing up of the character of Goldsmith: "He had raised money and squandered it by every artifice of acquisition and folly of expense. But let not his frailties be remembered; he was a very great man."—William Black's "Life of Goldsmith."

Daniel Webster's Paper Cutter.

Joseph M. Terry of Peconic, N. Y., has presented a valuable relic of Daniel Webster to the Suffolk County Historical society. It is an ivory paper cutter which Mr. Webster used for a number of years in his library at Marshfield, Mass. Webster gave it to Charles Taylor, then a boy, whose father was at the time manager of Mr. Webster's farm. Young Taylor preserved the relic and several years ago while residing near Mr. Terry's house gave it to him.—New York Sun.

A Song About a Man.

"I will sing you a song about a man," said the minstrel. "By the way, did you ever notice that there never was a song written about a man? All songs are about roses and maidens and love and trysting places and sunsets and mothers; never one about the old man. Come to think about it, though, there was one, 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now.' In this song the old man is drunk in the first verse."—Atchison Globe.

At the Theater.

Fuddy—What do you laugh at that old joke for? When I told it to you three months ago, you didn't even smile, and now you laugh at it as though you would die.

Duddy—Yes, I know; I paid to get in here, and I'm bound to make the most of my money's worth.—Boston Transcript.

To Stop a Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
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SMETHPORT, PA.

CADENZA.

Sing not to me, sweet,
The song that is sorrow,
Hearts that are [illegible] beat
[illegible]
Gilding the [illegible]
With hope that they borrow.

Hearts that are [illegible]
[illegible]
Not [illegible]
Music of gladness
[illegible]
[illegible]

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in Woman's Home Companion.

ODD TOWN OF CULLODEN.

The Liquor Element "Engineered" the Antis Out of the Village.

"I reckon we've got the oddest town in our state that there is in the United States," said a West Virginia man. "Ever hear of Culloden? I don't mean the clans of Culloden described by the poet Campbell. I mean Culloden, W. Va. Well, sir, about half the population of the town doesn't live in the town and can't vote in the town, although they are right in the town.

"I'll explain. The good people, and they are in the majority, too, are down on saloons and liquor in any shape. They got up a temperance meeting and purposed to drive the liquor men out of town. When you find a West Virginian who believes in liquor, you find a man who is ready to fight for it. The liquor people got together and in some way got the confidence of the town engineer. I don't know whether he was a liquor man or not, but they got him on their side. The engineer discovered that the town was not laid out right, and he got authority to change the metes and bounds. When he finished the job, the temperance people found out that they lived just outside of the line of the town, no matter what part of the town their houses were in. A man could stand in his back yard and talk to the man whose place was right up against his place and who was a voter, but the first man had lost his vote.

"The lines of the engineer excluded, as I have said, the temperance people. It took in the license folk all right. The map of Culloden as it is now looks a good deal like a sheet of paper after a fly with ink on its feet meanders across it. You can tell how a citizen of Culloden stands on the liquor question by the place where he builds a house, if he builds one, which doesn't often occur. In spite of its zigzag boundaries, however, Culloden is a contented community."—New York Sun.

A Painful Memory.

A lady who lives on Morgan street took her 5-year-old son to a photographer's to have his picture taken. She was anxious to secure a good likeness at this particular sitting because she wished to distribute the pictures among some friends who were then her guests.

The child's idea of the affair, however, did not apparently harmonize with that of his mother, for when the man with the camera began to adjust the lens and direct it toward little Edward that young person set up what was unquestionably a howl.

In vain did the mother call into use her utmost forensic abilities. Edward did not want his picture taken.

"Why, my child," she said soothingly, "the gentleman won't hurt you. Just smile and keep still a moment, and it will be all over before you know it."

"Yes, I know, mamma," whimpered the youth, with the tears running down his cheeks, "but that's what you told me at the dentist's."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Model of Joy.

The artist placed the easel in front of his model and worked away rapidly on his allegorical picture of "Joy."

"Uncle Ephraim," he said, "if this picture is a success I shall give you, besides the half dollar I promised, the finest and plumpest young pullet in the market."

A grin overspread the shiny face of Uncle Ephraim, but the artist was disappointed. The result was not quite what he had expected.

An inspiration came to his aid.

"Down on South Water street this morning," he went on, "I saw the fattest possum that was ever brought to this town. I am going to get it for you."

"Golly!"

And the picture was a magnificent success.—Chicago Tribune.

Lady Churchill's Patriotic Retort.

Lady Churchill has inherited the wit of her father, as she demonstrated upon one occasion to an eminent British politician. He was somewhat annoyed at the campaign she had made and said:

"I really don't understand, Lady Churchill, why or how it is that American ladies refuse to enter political life in their own country, but overwhelm us here in England."

"That is because you have never traveled in the United States. The men there are so intelligent and patriotic that they do not require the services of our sex as an educating force."—Saturday Evening Post.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure constipation, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough.

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There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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Business, Shorthand, and English Courses.
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P. S.—We will esteem it a favor if you will send us the names and addresses of any of your acquaintances who are interested in the selection of a school.

BROUGHT BACK OLD TIMES.

A Tidbit That Was Not on the Restaurant Bill of Fare.

The force of [illegible] recalls [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible]. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin" were strongly [illegible] by a little incident in a restaurant [illegible]. A quiet looking man of prosperous appearance [illegible] eating his dinner when [illegible].

After giving his order [illegible] the newcomer took a [illegible] water and [illegible] around. Suddenly a queer expression came over his face as he watched attentively the [illegible] of his vis-a-vis, and apparently without realizing what he was doing he blurted out in a loud tone, "Well!"

Every one at the table, including the quiet looking man, started, and the others, observing the direction of the speaker's gaze, turned their eyes also upon him of the quiet appearance to see what had caused the exclamation.

The man who had come in first was in the act of spreading sugar over a slice of buttered bread, and when he realized that all eyes were turned on him he blushed like one detected in a heinous crime and almost [illegible]. It took him a minute or two to recover, and then he said to the table in general:

"I used to get bread and butter and sugar for being good when I was a child, and eating it is a habit which I like to indulge in even yet. I know it isn't upon the restaurant bill of fare, but I couldn't resist the temptation."

"I must beg your pardon for my rude exclamation," replied the other man. "My mother used to put bread and butter and sugar in my lunch box when I went to school as an [illegible] up in the country town where I was raised, and I haven't eaten any since my childhood, and I guess I'll join you in a piece now, for the sake of old times." And he did.—Bangor Whig.

CASHING DRAFTS ABROAD.

Easy Banking Methods Which Cause Americans Much Surprise.

"The continental banking methods are a great surprise to Americans," said a resident of New Orleans who has just returned from a trip abroad. "When I was in Paris last month I met a friend one day who had an English draft for £100 on one of the largest banks in the city and wanted to get the money. He had nobody to identify him, but said, half jokingly, that he was going to try for it anyhow, and we went to the place together.

"We were shown up stairs to a large reception room set aside especially for customers, and presently a messenger came in and took the draft. About a dozen other people were also waiting in the room, and after a delay of about ten minutes a well dressed young gentleman came to the door and bawled out in a loud voice, 'Mr. John Smith!' My friend, I call him John Smith for short, got up and was handed a bundle of bank notes. No questions were asked.

"I was astonished, and in going out I took occasion to ask the well dressed young gentleman whether the bank wasn't taking desperate chances doing business in that catch as catch can fashion. 'And why?' he inquired, opening his eyes. I tried to explain, and he shrugged his shoulders. 'We have never had any losses,' he said."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Grandfather's Hymns.

The Contributors' Club in The Atlantic gives some information concerning "grandfather's" hymns: "Imagine them and their good wives gathered in the New England meeting house, trolling forth such 'spiritual songs' as the book preserves for us:

"Then, blooming friends, a long farewell,
We're bound to heaven, but you to hell.
Still God may hear us while we pray
And change you ere the burning day.

"And, be it observed, this 'burning day' to them was something as definite as washing day. This was none of your vague purgatorial way station, but as fiery a pit of torment as the imagination can well conceive. Here is a glimpse of it:

"Hark, the shrill outcries of the guilty wretches!
Lively bright horror and amazing anguish
Stare through their eyelids, while the living worm lies
Gnawing within them."

FATAL delays are caused by [illegible] with cough and cold cures. Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of
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Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.
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and examine my stock.
Experienced paper hangers furnished when desired and all work guaranteed.
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Patrols on Russian Railroads.

The [illegible] railroad [illegible] is very closely guarded, the men [illegible] it being [illegible]. The road is [illegible] of one verst, or [illegible] of a mile. In a neat little house [illegible] the guard and [illegible]. The average family [illegible] children. The houses were built by the company and evidently with a view to meeting the demands of increasing families. The guard or a member of his family must patrol his section twice a day. He steps to the side of the track as the train approaches and after it has passed steps back into the middle of the track, holds a small green flag in the air, at night a lantern, and stands like a statue until the train has entered the next section. Several guards do duty in the heavy curves, and frequently they are only a few hundred feet apart.

Much of the track patrolling is done by women, who have proved fully as reliable as the men. The women are nearly always barefooted, and as they stand on the track holding the flag aloft, a Siberian breeze toying with their short skirts, they are fine subjects for a sculptor after a unique model.—Siberian Letter in Chicago Record.

Wrong.

A photographer does wrong who takes such a portrait of a girl that she will make herself miserable all the rest of her life trying to look like it.—Detroit Journal.

[illegible] wives used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine, and [illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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That our shoes combine the three grand principles—comfort, neatness and style. The price is right. Be sure to come here for stylish foot wear, &c.

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Need your attention in this weather. We keep a fine line of [illegible] shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c. Repairing receives prompt attention. We want your trade.

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J. S. McCarthy, Propr.
ALL KINDS OF
FRESH & SALT MEATS.
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CHOICEST GROCERIES
Vegetables and Oysters in Season
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[illegible]

[illegible]

The Poet's Choice.

[illegible]

SAVE THE BABY?

[illegible]

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GREEN BROS., Props.
MY STOCK IS FRESH
AND CONSISTS OF:
Flour, Feed, Meal,
Wheat, Corn
Oats, Hay,
Straw, Bran,
Middlings, Hominy,
Linseed Meal, Etc.
Goods Delivered Promptly.
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C. A. BURDICK.
Salesroom, Reilly Block,
Smethport, Pa.

For a
FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the
Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars and
Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

Inventory Sale

[illegible] stock [illegible] know what that [illegible]. The [illegible] inventory [illegible] the store and the powers of its swell is [illegible] the prices. Many things [illegible] this week for [illegible] and everything [illegible] will [illegible] this [illegible].

Inventory prices on Men's Trousers. Inventory prices on Clothing Goods. This is a great money saving sale and we mean it. We don't [illegible] you with [illegible] boasting [illegible].

H. W. Rubin & Co.
Smethport, Penna.

MEXICAN MIXTURE
AN INVIGORANT
(AND TONIC IN TABLET FORM)
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
GENERATIVE ORGANS
BUILDS UP AND GIVES TO THE SYSTEM STRENGTH TO EVERY PART OF THE SYSTEM
IMMEDIATE EFFECTS PERMANENT RESULTS
GUARANTEED INFALLIBLE
HIGHLY ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS
BY MAIL $1.00 SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET
PAN-AMERICAN DRUG CO. NEW YORK
Sold in Smethport by L. K. Hogarth & [illegible] to any address.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, [illegible] issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to sale at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900,

[illegible] the following described pieces of property:

[illegible]

5.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in the city of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the east side of [illegible] street; thence east along the line parallel with School street, ninety-three feet and four inches [illegible] recorded in Recorder's office of McKean county in Deed Book Vol. [illegible], page [illegible], the original map being on file in Recorder's office of McKean county, and reference to the same map more fully and at large appear. Improved and having thereon one one and one-half story frame dwelling house and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. A. Proper at the suit of [illegible].

[illegible], plaintiff's attorney.

10.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in lot [illegible] Warrant [illegible] Bradford township, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the center of the highway [illegible] mineral right in the same, together with the right of ingress and egress over and across the said described land with the right to lay and maintain and keep pipe or pipes for the transportation of oil and gas to and from the wells. This said reservation being made to F. H. Weir and L. W. Young, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns; the said rights having been heretofore conveyed to them by agreement bearing date the 23d day of November, A. D. 1896. Being the same premises conveyed by the Bradford Gas Light & Heating Company to the said C. M. Carman by deed dated September 23d, 1892. Improved and having thereon one one and one-half story frame dwelling house with one story addition on the back, one small [illegible] barn, one water well and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of C. M. Carman at the suit of Ezra Parsons, now by [illegible] Mary Parsons executrix.

D. H. Jack, plaintiff's attorney.

11.

Defendant's interest in all that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in the county of McKean, Boro of Eldred, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the center of the road north, twenty-four degrees west, eleven and eight-tenths (11.8) perches from the north line of lands of Ashley Common; thence south seventy-three (73 degrees) degrees west, twenty-two and three-tenths (22.3) perches to the east line of land of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Co.; thence by same [illegible] perches to a post corner; thence north, seventy three (73 degrees) [illegible] twenty one rods 21, more or less to the center of the road; thence by center of road to the place of beginning. Containing one-half acre more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by T. S. Waterman and Emma M., his wife, to Dora A. Stull by deed dated January 2d, 1891, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for McKean county in Deed Book Vol. 60, page 332, etc. Improved and having thereon one two-story frame dwelling house and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Dorothy A. Snedicker, formerly Dorothy A. Stull, at the suit of T. S. Waterman use of J. W. Bouton and F. D. Gallup as Bouton & Gallup.

F. D. Gallup, plaintiff's attorney.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 7, 1900.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 25[illegible], October Term, 1899.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, William Woodworth did, on the 24 th day of August, 1899, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Maud Woodworth.

We therefore command you, the said Maud Woodworth, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean on the Fourth Monday of February next to answer the petition or libel of William Woodworth and show cause, if any you have, why the said William Woodworth, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Sheriff.
E. K. Keenan and C. J. Curtis, Libellant's Attorneys.
Smethport, Pa., January 30, 1900.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 314, October Term, 1899.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Nina P. Williams did, on the 31st day of August, 1899, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Louis B. Williams.

We therefore command you, the said Louis B. Williams, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of Nina P. Williams, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Nina P. Williams, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Sheriff.
Berry & Edgett, Libellant's Attorneys.
Smethport, Pa., January 30, 1900.

A. T. PALMER,
Livery, Feed and
Sale Stables,
DEALER IN
Horses,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Harness,
Etc.
201 West Water Street,
Smethport, Pa.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking effect Oct. 12th, 1899.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

8.00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily, except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

10.35 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane.

1.30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B., R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester, arriving at Buffalo at 5.50 p. m. and Rochester at [illegible] p. m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City and Erie.

5.15 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. train 4 for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting at Bradford with train to Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 12 m. and 2.55 p. m. daily except Sunday, and at 9.50 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 31, 1898.

AR. EASTWARD			STATIONS.	LV WESTWARD		
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar. Dp.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
[illegible]	7.15	2.10	Ulysses	7.32	2.30	9.25
[illegible]	7.10	*1.58	Crowell	*7.41	*2.38	*9.32
*7.3[illegible]	o	*1.56	Carpenter	o	*2.41	*9.36
*7.32	7.05	*1.53	Perkins	7.45	*2.44	*9.41
7.4[illegible]	7.02	1.50	N'w'f'd Ju'c'n	7.47	2.46	9.43
o	o	1.45	Newfield	7.51	2.50	*9.5[illegible]
7.20	6.54	1.41	Gold	7.55	2.54	[illegible]
*7.1[illegible]	*6.49	1.35	Raymond	*7.59	2.58	[illegible]
*7.06	*6.39	*1.24	Seven Bridges	*8.1[illegible]	*3.1[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	*6.36	1.21	Colesburg	*8.14	3.14	[illegible]
*6.45	*6.29	*1.14	Frink's	*8.22	*3.22	[illegible]
[illegible]	o	*1.05	Nor. C'port	o	*3.31	[illegible]
6.30	6.15	1.00	Dp. Ar.	8.36	4.20	11.00
P. M.	P. M.		Coudersport			P. M.
4.20	7.40	12.53	Ar. Dp.	8.41	5.00	1.20
o	o	*12.49	Hammonds	o	o	o
*4.06	*7.31	*12.44	Olmsted	*8.46	*5.05	*1.27
3.55	7.30	12.40	Mina	8.50	5.10	1.33
*3.45	o	*12.35	Knowlton	o	*5.18	o
3.40	7.2[illegible]	12.30	Roulette	9.00	5.21	1.45
3.30	7.13	12.27	Burtville	9.05	5.29	*1.55
*3.23	o	*12.16	Coleman	o	*5.35	o
*3.20	o	o	Chemical Works	o	o	o
3.15	7.00	12.10	Port Allegany	9.1[illegible]	5.41	2.25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Dp. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

* Flag Station. o Trains do not stop. ‡ Telegraph station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. Ry., and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

In effect [illegible]

Trains leave [illegible]

[illegible]

L. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General offices [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE [illegible] TABLE. In effect [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD.

[illegible]

WESTWARD.

[illegible]

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Connections are made with [illegible] Johnsonburg [illegible] and at Ridgway with [illegible] New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Jan. 1st, 1900, passenger trains between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—SOUTH BOUND.

8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Limestone, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Orden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3.35 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.55 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH BOUND.

8 26 a.m. and 5.27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only.

12.54 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg.

Thousand Mile Tickets good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
Rochester N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Condensed time table in effect [illegible]

Read up.				Read down.		
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.55	7.38	12.25	ar Keating S'm lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.16	7.39	12.00	Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7.0[illegible]	11.53	Costello	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	6.50	11.42	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	6.05	10.58	Cross Fork Jct	7.4[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.38	10.31	Cortell	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.27	10.21	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.20	10.15 lv	Galeton ar	[illegible]		
P. M.	A. M.					
7.00	1.00	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.47	12.47	8.58	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.11	12.11	8.16	Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.55	11.55	8.00	Knoxville	9.47	[illegible]	
5.46	11.46	7.51	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.41	11.41	7.45	Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.10	11.10	7.15 lv	Addison ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	5.20	[illegible] ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	9.27	Newfield Jct	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Bingham	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.03	8.53	Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	3.40	8.30 lv	Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
[illegible]	5.55	10.1[illegible] ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.30	5.4[illegible]	10.01	Gaines June	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.00	5.2[illegible]	9.42 lv	Ansonia ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	2.00	7.50 ar	Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1.00	6.30 lv	Cross Fork ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating S'm with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible]
At Ansonia with F. B. R. R. [illegible] station.
At Newfield Jct. with C. & P. A. [illegible] station.
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. [illegible] station.
At Addison with Erie R.R. union station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Buffalo, N.Y.
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Sup't., [illegible]
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't., Galeton Pa.
[illegible]

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. [illegible] Passenger Trains [illegible]

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT [illegible]

[illegible]

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

[illegible]

B. E. CASSWORTH, General Manager, St. Marys, Pa.

SMOKE
Spanish Statesman
5C. CIGARS.
J. A. HOLDER, Sole Agent.
Smoke King James 5-cent Cigar.